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HENRY CHAPMAN NUMISMATIST

333-335 S. 16th St., - Philadelphia, Pa.

America's Leading Numismatic Dealer

CALIFORNIA. \$50. U. S. Assay Office. 837 Thous. Octagon. Very fine, light scratch on reverse. Desirable example in every way. \$250.
Same. Fine. Slight dent on edge. \$200.
Same. Good. Very weak around edge, not showing date. \$85.
CAROLINA RE-STRIKES. A. Bechtler, \$5. 141 G. 20 G. Brilliant proof. \$75.
Same. C. Bechtler. Brilliant proof. \$75.
1879 \$4 gold. Stella. Brilliant proof. \$125.
1907 \$20. Wire edge. Perfection. \$20.
\$8 gold pieces. Very fine. \$8.
\$1 gold. Large and small size. Very fine \$3.50. Very good to fine \$3.
1794 dollar. Fine \$250. Good \$100.
1836 dollar. Brilliant proof \$40. Poor \$10. Very good, pierced in field \$9.
Good, holed. Covered with baby's teeth marks. \$9.
1851 dollar. Brilliant proof. \$100.
1853 dollar. Proof \$87.50. Extremely fine \$25.
1793 half dollar. 16 stars. Good. \$100.
1797 half dollar. Very good \$75. Fair \$40.
1823 Quarter. Poor. \$125.
1802 Half dime. Good. \$300.
WASHINGTON—Indian Peace medal. Newly designed bust of Washington. R. Clasp hands. PEACE FRIENDSHIP. Bronze. Perfect. Size 43. \$1.50.
COOLIDGE—Bust of CALVIN COOLIDGE. Rev. INAUGURATED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AUG. 3, 1923. Full length of female standing front face, holds tablet inscribed CONSTITUTION LAW ORDER. Youths at either side support same. Br. Perfect. 43. Price \$1.25, postage 10c. extra.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON—Beautiful bronze medal of this distinguished man. Beautiful portrait head left. R. Seal of U. S. Treasury. 43. Price \$1.25, postage 10c. extra.
MILLON—Bust left by Morgan. ANDREW W. MILLON. R. Eagle left, scales. Key, 1921. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. 43. Bronze. Price \$1.25, postage 10c. extra.
1892 Columbian half dollars. Uncirculated \$1. Brilliant proof \$4.
1893 Columbian half dollars. Uncirculated \$1. Worn 60c.
1893 Isabella quarters. Uncirculated \$1.50. Br. fine \$1.25.
1915 Pan-Pacific half dollar. Uncirculated \$15.
1920 Maine half dollars. Uncirculated. \$2.
1920 Pilgrim half dollar. Uncirculated \$1.25.
1921 Pilgrim half dollar. Uncirculated \$1.25.
1921 Alabama, with and without star. Uncirculated. \$2.50 each.
1922 Grant half dollar with star \$3. Without star \$2.
1923 Monroe-Adams half dollar. Uncirculated \$1.25.
1924 Huguenot-Walloon half dollar. Uncirculated \$2.
1925 Lexington-Concord half dollar. Uncirculated \$1.25.
1925 Stone Mountain half dollar. Uncirculated. \$1.25.
1925 California Diamond Jubilee half dollars. Uncirculated. \$1.75. Balance have been melted.
1925 Vancouver half dollar. Uncirculated \$4.
1925 Norse American Centennial medal. Silver. \$1.25.
1926 Sesqui \$2 1/2 gold. Uncirculated \$5. Balance have been melted.
1926 Sesqui half dollar. Uncirculated \$2.
1926 Oregon Trail half dollar. Uncirculated \$1.25.
1926 Oregon Trail half dollar. S Mint. Uncirculated \$2.
1927 Bennington, Vermont half dollar. \$1.25.
1876 So-called Centennial dollar. Silver. \$15.
Lincoln Medalet in 18 karat gold. Bust of Lincoln, name and 1927. Rev. Fence rail wreath enclosing A TOKEN. Slightly larger than large gold dollar. Price \$2.50.
\$5. Note. Farmers Exchange Bank, Gloucester, Rhode Island. May 2nd, 1903. Uncirculated. \$1.
\$1 and \$2 notes. Unsigned sheet. Farmington Bank, Farmington, New Hampshire. Uncirculated. \$1 for the pair.

ENTERED AT THE FEDERALSBURG, MD. POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER

VOL. XL

No. 3

THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested
in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

AUGUST 1927



FRANK. C. DUFFIELD, EDITOR

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY

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S. H. CHAPMAN

NUMISMATIST

1128 SPRUCE ST. PHILADELPHIA.

Dealer in Greek, Roman, Foreign, and United States
Coins and Medals.

UNITED STATES DOLLARS 1840 TO 1860

1. 1840 First year of new type by Gobrecht. Liberty seated to r. head turned back over shoulder to l. Brilliant proof, very rare state \$30.00
2. 1840 Same. V. f. Drift marks down r. field 1.75
3. 1842 Ex. fine. Mint lustre 1.50
4. 1842 Same, fine 1.35
5. 1843 Ex. fine, (very fine, \$1.40; fine, \$1.30) 1.75
6. 1844 Ex. fine. Mint lustre. Scarce. (Fine, \$1.40) 2.00
7. 1845 V. f. (fine, \$1.50) 2.00
8. 1846 Uncirculated. (V. f., \$1.50; Fine, \$1.25) 2.00
9. 1847 Unc. (Ex. fine, \$1.75; Very fine, \$1.50) 2.00
10. 1849 Unc. \$2. (V. f., \$1.40) 2.00
11. 1851 Unc. Mint lustre. Sharp. V. rare 100.00
12. 1851 Unc. Small drift mark on shoulder 90.00
13. 1852 Unc. Mint lustre. V. rare 100.00
14. 1853 Proof. V. rare state 25.00
15. 1853 Unc. Mint lustre. Superb impression 15.00
16. 1853 Ex. fine. Mint lustre. \$3. Unc. 4.00
17. 1854 Unc. Mint lustre. Rare 9.00
18. 1855 Brilliant proof. V. rare 20.00
19. 1855 V. fine, \$7. V. fine, \$5. V. g. 3.00
20. 1856 Brilliant proof 15.00
21. 1857 Brilliant proof. Sharp, \$20. Proof tarnished 9.00
22. 1858 Brilliant proof. Only proof struck 40.00
23. 1859 Orleans mint. Unc., \$2. Fine 1.30

Nos. 11, 13, 15, 17 form a matched group. 1851 and 52 are rarer in uncirculated than proof condition and have fetched \$110 at auction.

Postage or express extra. Coins sent on approval on receipt of reference or against cash, when if not satisfactory may be returned and money will be refunded.

Lists of coins in stock in which the collector may be interested furnished on request.

COLLECTIONS PURCHASED OR CATALOGUED FOR SALE
AT AUCTION.

GOLD DOLLARS.

- 1849, Open wreath, Unc., \$5.00. Ex. fine, \$4.00. Very fine, \$3.50. Fine \$3.00
- 1849, Closed wreath, Unc., \$6.00. Ex. fine 4.50
- 1849, D Mint, Ex. fine 3.50
- 1849, O Mint, Fine 4.00
- 1850, Unc., \$4.50. Ex. fine, \$4.00. Very fine, \$3.50. Fine 3.00
- 1850, C Mint, Uncirculated 10.00
- 1850, D Mint, Very fine 10.00
- 1850, O Mint, Fine 4.00
- 1851, Uncirculated, \$4.50. Ex. fine, \$4.00. Very fine, \$3.50. Fine... 2.50
- 1851, C Mint, Uncirculated, \$3.50. Very fine 5.00
- 1851, D Mint, Extremely fine 6.00
- 1851, O Mint, Very fine, \$4.00. Fine 3.50
- 1852, Uncirculated, \$4.50. Ex. fine, \$4.00. Very fine, \$3.50. Fine... 2.50
- 1852, C Mint, Fine 7.50
- 1852, D Mint, Uncirculated, \$20.00. Ex. fine 15.00
- 1852, O Mint, Very fine, \$3.50. Fine 3.00
- 1853, Uncirculated, \$4.50. Ex. fine, \$3.50. Very fine, \$3.50. Fine... 2.50
- 1853, C Mint, Fine 4.50
- 1853, O Mint, Very fine, \$3.50. Very good 2.50
- 1854, California, Octagon, 16 stars, Very fine 5.00
- 1854, California, Octagon, 8 stars, Very fine 5.00
- 1854, Small size, Unc., \$5.00. Ex. fine 4.00
- 1854, S Mint, Uncirculated, \$26.00. Ex. fine, \$20.00. Very fine, \$17.50. Fine 12.50
- 1854, Large size, Unc., \$4.00. Ex. fine 3.50
- 1854, Uncirculated, \$3.50. Ex. fine, \$3.00. Very fine, \$2.75. Fine... 2.50
- 1854, O Mint, Uncirculated, \$5.00. Very fine 3.50
- 1854, Upright 5, Unc., \$5.00. Fine 3.50
- 1854, Italian 5, Unc., \$3.50. Ex. fine, \$3.00. Very fine, \$2.75. Fine... 2.50
- 1854, S Mint, Fine 5.00
- 1857, Uncirculated, \$3.50. Ex. fine, \$3.00. Very fine, \$2.75. Fine... 2.50
- 1857, C Mint, Ex. fine, \$3.50. Very fine 7.00
- 1857, S Mint, Ex. fine 7.00
- 1859, Uncirculated, \$6.00. Ex. fine, \$4.50. Very fine, \$4.00. Fine... 3.50
- 1859, D Mint, Ex. fine 10.00
- 1859, S Mint, Ex. fine, \$7.50. Fine 6.00
- 1859, Uncirculated, \$3.50. Ex. fine, \$3.00. Very fine, \$2.75. Fine... 2.50
- 1859, S Mint, Very fine, \$5.00. Fine 4.00
- 1860, Uncirculated, \$3.50. Very fine 4.50
- 1861, Uncirculated, \$3.50. Ex. fine, \$3.00. Very fine, \$2.75. Fine... 2.50
- 1862, Uncirculated, \$3.50. Ex. fine, \$3.00. Very fine, \$2.75. Fine... 2.50
- 1864, Very fine 20.00
- 1868, Uncirculated 7.50
- 1869, Uncirculated 17.50
- 1870, Brilliant Proof, \$10.00. Unc., \$7.50. Ex. fine 9.00
- 1871, Brilliant Proof 12.50
- 1872, Very fine, \$15.00. Very good 7.50
- 1873, Brilliant Proof, \$3.50. Uncirculated 4.50
- 1874, Brilliant Proof, \$7.50. Uncirculated 3.50
- 1875, Brilliant Proof 125.00
- 1876, Uncirculated 6.00
- 1876, California, Octagon. Brilliant Proof 6.50
- 1877, Brilliant Proof 7.50
- 1879, Uncirculated 6.00
- 1880, Very good 5.00
- 1881, Brilliant Proof 7.50
- 1882, Brilliant Proof 3.50
- 1883, Brilliant Proof, \$5.00. Uncirculated 3.50
- 1884, Brilliant Proof, \$7.50. Uncirculated 4.50
- 1885, Brilliant Proof, \$5.00. Uncirculated 3.50
- 1886, Brilliant Proof, \$3.00. Uncirculated 4.50
- 1887, Brilliant Proof, \$7.00. Uncirculated 5.00
- 1888, Brilliant Proof, \$3.00. Uncirculated 4.50
- 1889, Uncirculated 3.50

JOHN ZUG, Bowie, Maryland.

THE NUMISMATIST

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VOL. XL

AUGUST, 1927

No. 8

Copper Coins of Mexico, Central America and South America.

By O. P. EKLUND.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

GUATEMALA.

1. 1 centavo, 1871. Obv., three mountain peaks, REP. DE GUATEMALA. on scroll above, date in exergue. Rev., UN | CENTAVO.
2. 1 centavo, 1881. Obv., scroll on crossed rifles, wreath, name and date. Rev., similar to preceding.
3. $\frac{1}{4}$ real, 1900-12. Obv., three mountain peaks, date in exergue. Rev., value NIQUEL within wreath. Nickel.
4. $\frac{1}{2}$ real, 1900-12. Obv., female seated, in exergue, value, NIQUEL. Rev., scroll on crossed rifles, wreath, date below. Nickel.
5. 1 real, 1900-12. Similar. Nickel.
6. $12\frac{1}{2}$ centavos, 1915. Obv., name and date, in centre, PROVISIONAL. Rev., value, COBRE.
7. 25 centavos, 1915. Similar.



No. 7.

8. 50 centavos, 1922. Obv., a flower, name and date. Rev., value, BRONCE AL. below. Bronze-aluminum.



No. 8.

9. 1 peso, 1923. Obv., bust of GARCIA GRANADOS to left, date. Rev., value, name, BR. AL. below. Bronze-aluminum.
10. 5 pesos, 1923. Similar, but bust of J. RUFINO BARRIOS to right. Bronze-aluminum.

HONDURAS.

Provisional Government.

11. 1 real, 1833-61. Obv., sun and five mountains. Rev., tree divides value, date in legend. Scarce.
12. 2 reales, 1833-61. Similar.

13. 4 reales, 1833-61. Similar.
 14. 8 reales, 1833-61. Similar.

Struck at Tegucigalpa from dies designed for silver coins.

15. 1 peso, 1862. Obv., arms on pyramid in circle. Rev., similar to preceding.
 16. 2 pesos, 1862. Similar.
 17. 4 pesos, 1862. Similar.



No. 18.

18. 8 pesos, 1862. Similar.

Struck from dies designed for gold coins.

Republic.

19. $\frac{1}{8}$ real, 1869-70. Obv., view of harbor, arms above. Rev., value, date and mint mark A (Paris) within wreath. Nickel.
 20. $\frac{1}{4}$ real, 1869-70. Similar. Nickel.
 21. $\frac{1}{2}$ real, 1869-70. Similar. Nickel.
 22. 1 real, 1869-70. Similar. Nickel.



No. 23.

23. 1 centavo, 1879-80. Obv., CENTRO AMERICA REPUBLICA DE HONDURAS Head of Liberty to left, date below. Rev., UN | CENTAVO, last line curved, within wreath. Rare.



No. 24.

24. $\frac{1}{2}$ centavo, 1885-86. Obv., REPUBLICA DE HONDURAS. Arms within circle. Rev., value and date within wreath. Rare.
 25. 1 centavo, 1885-88. Similar.
 26. 1 centavo, 1890-91. Obv., legend and arms as last within a small circle inclosed by a wreath. Rev., * PAZ * PROGRESO * I * LIBERTAD * date; in centre, within a closed wreath, UN (cut over 10) | CENTS, a tiny Liberty head beneath. Struck from altered 10 centavos silver coin dies.

27. 1 centavo, 1898-1901. Similar to No. 25, the dates being recut over these dates.
28. 1 centavo, 1907. Obv., similar. Rev., similar to No. 26.
29. 1 centavo, 1910. Similar to No. 26, but a 1 cut over 5 and another 1, upside down, cut over the small head below. Struck from altered 5-centavo silver coin dies.
30. 2 centavos, 1910-20. Similar to No. 27, but a 2 cut over the 1 and an S cut into the wreath after CENT (on some coins the "S" is omitted). These alterations are cut, and not stamped, into the dies.

Pattern.

31. $\frac{1}{4}$ real, 1872. Obv., $\frac{1}{4}$ | REAL | 1872 within wreath, A (Paris) below. Rev., ESSAI | DE | MONNAIE. This occurs in copper, nickel and aluminum.

SALVADOR.

With Head of President Morazan.

32. 1 centavo, 1889-1915. Obv., head to left, date. Rev., value within wreath. Nickel.
33. 3 centavos, 1889-1915. Similar. Nickel.
34. 5 centavos, 1917-25. Similar. Nickel.
35. 10 centavos, 1917-25. Similar. Nickel.

Patterns.

36. 1 centavo, 1892. Obv., arms. Rev., 1 | CENTAVO | 1892 within wreath. Rare.
37. 1 centavo, 1892. Similar, UN | CENTAVO | 1892 on plain field. Rare.
38. (1 centavo) 1892. Similar. ESSAI | DE | MONNAIE | 1892. Rare.

The preceding patterns occur in copper, nickel and aluminum, on thick and thin planchets.

39. 1 centavo, 1893. Obv., REPUBLICA DEL SALVADOR . 1893 . Liberty cap. Rev., AMERICA CENTRAL in centre, UN | CENTAVO within wreath. Very rare.

NICARAGUA.

Under Spanish Rule.



No. 48.

40. $\frac{1}{4}$ real, without date. Obv., crowned lion rampant. Rev., NR conjoined, fraction. Rare.

Republic.

41. 1 centavo, 1878. Obv., REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA 1878. Arms. Rev., UN | CENTAVO within wreath. Nickel.
42. 5 centavos, 1898. Obv., ESTADO DE NICARAGUA. Arms in triangle. Rev., value within wreath, date below. Nickel.
43. 5 centavos, 1899. Similar, but REPCA. DE NICARAGUA. Nickel.

44. $\frac{1}{2}$ centavo, 1912-24. Obv., similar, but REPUBLICA etc., date in exergue. Rev., value, DE | CORDOBA within wreath.
 45. 1 centavo, 1912-24. Similar.
 46. 5 centavos, 1912-24. Similar. Nickel.

Patterns.

47. 1 centavo, 1860. Obv., REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. In centre, UN | CENTAVO | 1860 Rev., LIBERTAD Y UNION. Three mountains. Very rare.
 48. 2 centavos, 1887. Obv., REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA * 15 DE SETIEMBRE 1821 * Arms in triangle. Rev., value and date within wreath; below, E(SSAI).
 49. 1 centavo, 1892. Obv., REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. Arms on draped flags. Rev., 1 | CENTAVO | 1892 within wreath. Scarce.
 50. 1 centavo, 1892. Similar, UN | CENTAVO on plain field. Scarce.
 51. (1 centavo) 1892. Similar, ESSAI | DE | MONNAIE | 1892. Scarce.

See note under No. 38.

COSTA RICA.

52. $\frac{1}{4}$ centavo, without date. Obv., COSTA | RICA Rev., $\frac{1}{4}$ | CENTAVO. Copper-nickel. Rare.
 53. 1 centavo, 1865-68. Obv., shield of arms on trophies; above, COSTA RICA, date below. Rev., UN | CENTAVO within wreath. Copper-nickel.



No. 54.

54. 1 centavo, 1874. Similar, but smaller letters and date. Copper-nickel. Rare.
 55. 2 centimos, 1903. Obv., REPUBLICA DE COSTA RICA . 1908 . In centre, 2 Rev., AMERICA CENTRAL Value above branches. Nickel.
 56. 5 centavos, 1918-19. Obv., * REPUBLICA DE COSTA RICA * date. Ornate shield of arms. Rev., value within wreath, below, G. C. R. Brass.
 57. 10 centavos, 1918-19. Similar, AMERICA CENTRAL on reverse. Brass.
 58. 5 centimos, 1921. Similar. Brass.



No. 59.

59. 10 centimos, 1921. Similar. Brass.

Patterns.

60. 5 centavos, 1872. Obv., REPUBLICA DE COSTA RICA * AMERICA CENTRAL * Within wreath, ESSAI | 1872 Rev., CINCO | CENTAVOS within wreath. Nickel. Rare.
 61. 10 centavos, 1872. Similar. DIEZ | CENTAVOS. Nickel. Rare.

62. 1 centavo, 1892. Obv., arms. Rev., 1 | CENTAVO | 1892 within wreath. Rare.
 63. 1 centavo, 1892. Similar, UN | CENTAVO | 1892 on plain field. Rare.
 64. (1 centavo) 1892. Similar. ESSAI | DE | MONNAIE | 1892. Rare.

See note under No. 38.

PANAMA.

65. $\frac{1}{2}$ centesimo, 1907. Obv., REPUBLICA DE PANAMA . 1907. Bust of Balboa in armor, to left. Rev., MEDIO | CENTESIMO | DE | BALBOA. Nickel.
 66. $2\frac{1}{2}$ centesimos, 1907. Obv., arms on draped flags, name and date. Rev., value, DOS Y MEDIOS etc. Nickel.



No. 67.

67. $2\frac{1}{2}$ centesimos, 1916. Similar, but DOS Y MEDIO etc. Nickel.

UNION OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

Patterns.

68. 1 centavo, 1889. Obv., UNION—CENTRO—AMERICANA Head of Liberty to left. Below, ENSAYO (essai). Rev., COSTA RICA * GUATEMALA * HONDURAS * NICARAGUA * SALVADOR * 1889 * Value within wreath.



No. 69.

69. 2 centavos, 1889. Similar.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

GOLD COINS FOUND IN BRITISH GRAVEL PIT.

A "cashbox" containing fourteen gold coins, which must have been the property of an early Briton, has been discovered in a gravel pit in Kent, England, by a local contractor. The pit has been worked by the same family for 150 years.

Both Roman relics and flints dating from the Stone Age have been found in the pit from time to time, but this is the first time that any property of early Britons has been discovered. The coins are obviously of British coinage, probably of the second or third century B. C.

The box is a round receptacle of natural crystallized sponge, hard as flint. Its interior is smooth and the coins are in an excellent state of preservation. According to a local archeologist, they represent the hoard of a pre-Roman citizen of Britain who used this natural receptacle as a safe.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Why Do Only a Few Men Collect Coins?

Why is it that approximately only ten men in 100,000 are collectors of something, and of those ten only one collects coins? Why is it that so small a proportion of the human family passes up such an entertaining and instructive pursuit as collecting in some form and spends most of its leisure time in a round of pleasure?

And yet there is very little, if anything, in the make-up of the enthusiastic coin collector to distinguish him from the thousands of his fellows who do not collect. He wears the same kind of clothes, rears much the same kind of a family, belongs to the same lodge, drives the same kind of a car, and plays just as poor a game of golf as his friends—only he collects coins and his friends do not. He is interested also in many of the other things which engage the attention of his acquaintances and is often just the average or ordinary good citizen.

He is the average good citizen—plus.

Through a more or less intimate connection with A. N. A. affairs for more than twenty years, and for twelve years in his present position, the writer has given considerable thought to the reasons which induce some men to collect coins and the various degrees of enthusiasm with which they are possessed, while other men not unlike them in most respects could not, under any circumstances, be induced to join the ranks of the numismatists. It seems impossible to fix with any degree of certainty the boundary line which separates those who do from those who don't and won't. The line is not affected by financial reasons, for the extremes of wealth and near-poverty are found on both sides. It is not position, for those in high and humble stations are found on both sides. Some crowned heads and their lowly subjects meet on common ground in numismatics, just as some other sovereigns and other peasants do not meet on any common ground.

What is the thing—if it is a single thing—that causes one man among 100,000 to interest himself in the study of money or currency or medals, while the other 99,999 are content to allow the lone student to go on his way rejoicing, doing nothing to prevent him, but callous to his appeals to keep him company and live the real life.

Years ago some one said: "The poet is born, not made." And giving the matter much serious thought, the conviction that the coin collector is born, not made, will force itself upon us.

If we are not willing to admit the full truth of this statement, we should be willing to admit that at least the desire to collect coins must exist in a man before he becomes a collector. And if this desire exists, it is an even bet that it was born in him, much the same as his other traits and characteristics. It is seldom acquired late in life. It may lie dormant for a time—its existence may hardly be suspected—but at some opportune time it manifests itself.

The conclusion that the coin collector is born, not made, has not been hastily reached by the writer. Years ago he believed that publicity for numismatics, particularly exhibits, would make coin collectors. But it is doubtful if all the exhibits made at A. N. A. conventions in the last twenty years have been the means of inducing a score of men to start collecting.

In 1909 an effort was made by the officers of the A. N. A. to compile a biographical album of its members, and to this end blanks were sent out, which they were requested to fill in and return to the committee. In 1911 another blank, much more comprehensive, was sent out. At that time the membership was between 600 and 700, and about 125 replies were received. One of the questions asked in the latter blank was: "What incident in your case started the numismatic bee buzzing?" The purpose of this question was to learn what it was that induced them to become coin collectors—the same question that still concerns us. No publicity was given to any of the data contained in the blanks and the album has been stored for fifteen years, being used only to obtain information in preparing an obituary notice of a deceased member.

The replies to this question have recently been compiled from the blanks. They make interesting reading and perhaps will help point out the road. It should be remembered that only about 100 members replied to this particular question, and in some cases only the substance of the reply is given here.

It should also be remembered that perhaps 50 per cent. of them are no longer members, but the reasons given by men fifteen years ago will no doubt apply as well today as they did at the time they were written. The replies follow:

Meeting Mr. Zerbe and being shown his collection.
 Found several coins in England.
 Interested by a collecting friend.
 Father gave me an incomplete set of cents.
 Was postmaster and received some old coins.
 Father was a collector.
 Don't know.
 The study of Greek history.
 An 1811 \$5 gold piece given me by my grandfather.
 Inherent instinct.
 Medals looked attractive.
 A dime put in my Christmas stocking when silver was out of circulation during Civil War.
 Hearing of numerous varieties of 1909 cents.
 Seeing Government exhibit at St. Louis Exposition.
 Getting an old \$2 broken-bank bill.
 Had a lot of copper cents in boyhood, but started collecting much later.
 Given lot of coins when a child; started collecting after grew up.
 Yankee curiosity.
 Some old coins given as a boy and later finding a copy of The Numismatist.
 Interest in history.
 Acquaintance of collecting friend.
 Attempt to attribute a lot of old copper coins given me when a boy.
 Attempted to interest my son in coins as an incentive to study geography and found I had interested myself.
 Father interested me in his coin collection.
 Acquaintance of collecting friends.
 Lived in Montana before there were any coins in circulation there.
 Father was interested in coins.
 Cashier work in a business concern.
 A few old coins received in trade.
 Interest in a Civil War token, "The Flag of Our Union."
 My uncle's collection aroused interest.
 Natural desire from boyhood.
 Bought some rare gold coins from receivers of a defunct bank.
 A copper coin given me when a child.
 Acquaintance with collecting friends.
 Became interested in Civil War tokens when issued and at time of disappearance of large copper cents.
 Received 1856 eagle cent in change.
 Can't remember.
 Some old bank notes left by my grandfather.
 Hawaiian annexation.
 Acquaintance with another collector.
 Received 1794 cent in change.
 Interested through The Numismatist.
 My father and uncle were collectors.
 Natural interest in history of coins.
 Collection given me by my grandfather.
 Bought Columbian half dollar at Chicago Exposition.
 Bought a silver dollar of 1795 for \$2.50 and sold it for \$10.00.
 Collecting microbes in my system at birth.
 Columbian half dollar given me when a boy.
 Found a few old coins.
 Inherited—father was a collector.
 Don't know; started when a boy.
 When leaving India, my mother gave me a lot of coins of the East India Company.
 Came natural when a boy.
 Was paid \$1 gold piece for my first work.
 The change in size and metal of cents in 1857.
 Frequent visits to the San Francisco Mint.
 An accumulation of pocket pieces.
 Hard to say.
 Don't know.
 Born with it, and father had it before me.
 While in Paris I received many varieties of coins.
 Traveling from country to country and noting different currencies.
 Employed in St. Louis bank where Exposition gold dollars were on sale.
 The variety of copper coins found in circulation in Canada.
 Finding some Oriental coins in an old desk.
 Natural liking for old coins.
 Through stamp collecting.
 Through collecting stamps.
 Given lot of old copper coins by grandmother.
 Do not remember.
 Through collecting friends.
 Buying a small collection from a friend.
 Getting a few old copper cents.
 When I bought the First United States Mint.
 Collected since I can remember.

Interested through helping my father and brother form a large collection in Italy.

Seeing old coins in museum.

Don't remember.

Copy of A. M. Smith's Numismatic Manual.

Owned coins as far back as I can remember.

Seeing a few choice coins my father chanced to save.

Became owner of three old Spanish two-real pieces.

Worked in country store and took in many odd and foreign coins.

Desire for rare coins.

A \$5 greenback of first issue given me by my father.

Collected most everything, so tried coins.

Half dollar of 1861 given me as "teething piece."

Gift of coins by father.

Got fine 1794 cent from friend.

Given Vermont cent, and in looking up its history became interested in coins.

Shown collection of coins by friend.

Father brought me some foreign coins from Europe.

Admired splendid portraits on ancient coins.

These replies furnish us with food for reflection and study as to the reasons which induce men to collect coins. With a few exceptions, most of them are able to give some well-defined reason for collecting. Taken collectively, the reason given by the majority is that at some time in their life, often as a child, there came into their possession a single coin or note or a small lot of coins, which caused them to start collecting. Not a few give as the compelling reason the existence of a born instinct or desire to collect, and a number admit or believe it was inherited. To these should be added those just mentioned, who had become possessed of a few coins, for if there had not existed in them the desire to collect, the little lot of coins would have been laid away and forgotten.

Of the 100, probably less than half a dozen owe the beginning of their collecting career to seeing an exhibit of coins, while about the same number give as the reason their acquaintance with collectors, through whom they were induced to start. Two admit that stamp collecting was the incentive, and one of those says he stopped collecting stamps after becoming interested in coins.

Among the reasons given are a few that are unique. "Yankee curiosity" was the answer that came from the late Sylvester S. Crosby, whose "curiosity" and study resulted in his compiling works on coins that have become standard. "Hawaiian annexation" seems at first thought to be a little odd as a reason for collecting coins, but on reflection it is quite logical. "When I bought the First U. S. Mint" stands alone as a compelling force and, of course, could only come from our Philadelphia friend, Frank H. Stewart, whose investigations into the history of that institution has brought to light many facts connected with Uncle Sam's first money mill. Throughout the list there is almost an entire absence of commercialism as an incentive. One frankly admits that he "bought a 1795 dollar for \$2.50 and sold it for \$10." From this we get the impression that he was a dealer before he was a collector. (He is still a member.)

But the outstanding fact is that a few coins placed in the hands of a boy or young man who is possessed of a natural desire to collect coins will make him a collector. It has made them in the past. It may not do it every time, but there are evidences that it will in a majority of cases. If this suggestion is worth anything in an effort to increase the number of collectors, it is worth a trial.

We may analyze these replies as we will, but we will find that many of them are not in themselves the reasons for becoming collectors. The real reason was that they had the collecting desire born in them, and the particular reason each assigned was only the incident that started them collecting. Take, for instance, the first one, who saw Mr. Zerbe's collection. Merely seeing this collection, wonderful as it is, did not make him a collector. He was the one in 100,000 who had the collecting desire born in him, and seeing the collection merely awakened or stimulated the desire. If Mr. Zerbe's collection had the power to make collectors, how do we account for the fact that the tens of thousands of other people who have seen it did not also become collectors. Take those who assign a few coins coming into their possession, or an old note, as the reason for becoming a collector, and the same logic will apply. In those particular instances the born desire was brought into activity by the incident and started them collecting. How do we account for the thousands or hundreds of thousands of others who have

become possessed of a few old coins and did not start collecting, but bothered dealers and collectors to find out what was the largest possible amount they could realize on their little lot. Their sole desire was to convert their old coins into the coin of the realm, and not to add to them.

And so we might go down the entire list. Take away the desire to collect and none of these reasons in themselves are sufficient to induce a man to collect, except, possibly, the one mentioned who realized handsomely on his first purchase.

Some of the different forms of publicity the A. N. A. has engaged in has made a few new members, but in most cases they were already collectors in some degree, and some phase of publicity work brought them to the surface. In most cases it did not make them collectors, and it is probable they would eventually have found their way into the A. N. A. without such publicity work.

It is folly to believe there are thousands, or even hundreds of active coin collectors scattered over the United States who have never heard of the A. N. A. or its monthly magazine. The editor is continually in receipt of letters of inquiry about coins, and occasionally subscriptions, from isolated or remote localities, which shows that it is not difficult to learn of such an organization or publication if one makes the effort. And with the majority of those who engage in collecting of any kind, one of the things they do early in their career is subscribe for a publication devoted to the particular subject in which they are interested.

It is admitted there are a number of substantial coin collectors who are not members of the A. N. A. or subscribers to its publication, although they are aware that both exist. There are some with a more or less peculiar type of personality who prefer to pursue their hobby in semi-seclusion, and some almost even in secrecy. No amount of publicity or personal solicitation could induce them to affiliate with an organization of fellow collectors, and they hesitate to even permit others to know they are collectors by subscribing for a numismatic magazine. The only ones they permit to know of their collecting habits are a few of the dealers.

Perhaps our way would be smoother if we would admit that numismatics and numismatists are not popular with the masses and govern ourselves accordingly. We know that we have a wholesome, entertaining and instructive subject in coins, medals and paper money. But except in rare instances we cannot convince our associates that it has the charm and attraction we claim for it. That it is surrounded by more or less mystery, particularly as regards coin values, is the belief of many. That collectors are none too honest in this respect is sometimes suspected. That we should be willing to contribute information as to values, acquired only after years of study and sometimes sad experience, to all those who ask it, is taken as a matter of course. Unpopular as the subject is with the public, there is little doubt that it is more popular than it was a few years ago, particularly among the class of people we desire it to be. Numismatic organizations, large and small, have contributed to this result more than any other agency.

Those who have the collecting desire born in them do not have it in the same degree, or at least it is not developed to the same degree. Some collect only mildly or passively. Even some who have ample funds and time collect only on a small scale and at intervals. With others it is almost their whole existence. Perhaps in no one was the desire deeper or more highly developed than in the late R. W. McLachlan, of Montreal. With him it was his whole life aside from his means of livelihood and family ties. Collecting was as necessary to him as food and sleep. And I feel almost convinced that the ripe old age he attained was in large measure due to the pleasure he derived from his collection and library. Incidentally, it might be remarked that coin collecting appears to promote longevity, particularly among the dealers, all other things being equal.

Let us discard the belief that because we have found coin collecting fascinating it must, as a matter of course, be equally attractive to everybody else and that anyone can be made a collector. Let us abandon the idea that almost every man is an embryo coin collector and that with a little persuasion he can be developed into one. This is the theory on which most of our publicity work has been based and conducted. But it is, to a great extent, a false theory. In our efforts to gain new members let us adopt a "selective" policy rather than the "whosoever will" method. Let us seek

out the men who we know already possess, to some extent at least, the desire to collect, instead of trying to create that desire in our fellow men. By adopting such a plan our membership will be more permanent in character.

The above represents the conclusions of the writer after considerable thought, and they are presented at this time only because it seems timely to give publication to the answers given to the question of what induced members to become collectors. As this questionnaire is about 16 or 17 years old, and time and changes in the personnel of the members might bring somewhat different replies, it is suggested that a new questionnaire be sent to each member when bills are sent out for next year's dues. The new questionnaire should consist of a few pertinent questions pertaining to the A. N. A. and numismatics, including the question just discussed. In no other way can we learn the opinions of our widely scattered membership.

F. G. DUFFIELD,
A. N. A. 324.

Baltimore, Md., June 30, 1927.

MARRIAGE MEDAL OF QUEEN MARY TUDOR.

By the generosity of the Goldsmiths' Company, which has more than once been extended to the British Museum, the trustees have acquired perhaps the most brilliant example in existence of Italian medallic art of the sixteenth century.

In 1554, on the marriage of Mary Tudor to Philip II of Spain, Jacopo da Trezzo, of Milan, one of the King's favorite artists, was employed to make a marriage medal. Although the fact is not recorded in documents, there is little doubt that he visited England for the purpose. Portrait busts of the King and Queen were modelled, and each was fitted with an allegorical reverse; further, some medals were made by joining the two portraits. Many copies of such medals in silver and bronze have been known for a long time. But the gold specimen of Mary's medal, which was in the collection of the late Mr. Reginald Huth, recently dispersed, is incomparably finer than any other known specimen, and is undoubtedly an original casting, chased and finished by the artist's own hand. That it belonged to Mary herself or to Philip cannot be proved, but is extremely probable.

The superb bust of Mary is not only a masterpiece of portraiture, but its decorative value is of the highest, the chasing of the ornament on the Queen's dress being especially remarkable for its freshness and brilliance. On the reverse a female figure, in fact the Queen herself personifying Peace, is seated burning the implements of war and protecting a crowd of suppliants, and bringing, as the inscription says, "sight to the blind and tranquillity to the fearful." The treatment of this allegory is rich, perhaps a little too florid for present taste, but the execution, as of the obverse, is marvelous. The medal was purchased at the sale of the Huth collection, and has now been presented to the nation by the Goldsmiths' Company, who recognized its importance not merely as a magnificent work of art but as a historical object, which should not be allowed to leave the country.—*London Times*, June 11, 1927.

THAT ROAD TO SUCCESS.

The road to Success lies open to all
Who aspire to share in its glory;
But winding's the trail; there's many a fall—
Ere you land there you're apt to be hoary.

THEODORE J. VENN.

NOT INTRODUCED, MERELY REVIVED.

Since Poland has introduced the zloty as its unit of money the zlot machine has come prominently into use in Warsaw.—*New Orleans Times-Picayune*.

Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money.

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations } R.—Right end illustration.
 } C.—Central illustration on note.
 } L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

MINNESOTA (Continued).

ST. ANTHONYS FALLS.

D. B. Dorman's Bank.

Merchants and Mechanics Bank.

38. \$2. C., at left, portrait of William Henry Harrison; at right, Vulcan seated on a rock, elbow on anvil and hand on hammer; fire burning on a rock; Greek Temple; train crossing an arch bridge over a river, mountains, etc., TWO DOLLARS below; bottom, blacksmith shop, etc. R., Ceres seated, river steamboat under steam opposite rocks, 2 above. L., female standing with foot on a globe. Stamped on upper center, "Redeemed at $\frac{3}{4}$ % New York."

R. B. Graves' Bank.

S. W. Farnham and Company's Bank (Liquidated in 1861).

ST. CLOUD.

Wait and McClure's Bank.

Stearns County Bank.

39. \$5. C., two farmers, one on a horse, the other seated on a fence, colt, sheep, dog, etc., 5 each side. R., female portrait, 5 above. L., female portrait, 5 above, FIVE outlined in red.

ST. PAUL.

Bank of the Capitol.

Bank of St. Paul.

40. \$1. C., head of a female. R., beehive, 1 above. L., Southern steamboat, steamboats and city, 1 below.
41. \$2. R., female portrait, 2 above. L., farmer plowing with two horses, boy leading the horses, 2 above.
42. \$5. R., Indian on horseback, 5 above. L., a hunter shooting a deer, a dog chasing it, 5 above, a cherub at left.
43. \$10. C., Indian on horseback shooting a buffalo. R., small spread eagle on a shield, 10 above, X below. L., girl seated in a chair, TEN below.

Bank of Minnesota.

44. \$1. C., Agricultural implements, 1 each side, 1 below. R., female with pitcher, etc., 1 above. L., female with basket of flowers, ONE on 1 above.
45. \$2. C., view of waterfall, 2 each side. R., eagle, 2 above, TWO below. L., eagle, 2 above, TWO below.
46. \$5. C., two children, V on FIVE each side. R., female with bundle of grain, 5 above and below. L., man with dog, 5 above, FIVE below.

47. \$10. C., girl's head, X each side. R., female on bank with basket of fruit, 10 above. L., engineers surveying, 10 above.

Bank of the State of Minnesota (Failed).

48. \$1. C., ONE DOLLAR on strip of lathework. R., female seated with a sword on right of a silver dollar, 1 above. L., female portrait, 1 above.
49. \$2. C., female portrait. R., female seated holding a roll of cloth, 2 above, TWO below. L., two cherubs and two silver dollars, TWO below.
50. \$3. C., three cherubs and three silver dollars, globe, books, etc. R., milkmaid standing in a gateway and resting a pail on a fence, 3 above. L., female portrait, 3 below.
51. \$5. C., Indians hunting buffaloes. R., female with horn of plenty, etc., 5 above. L., same as right; female head on lower center.

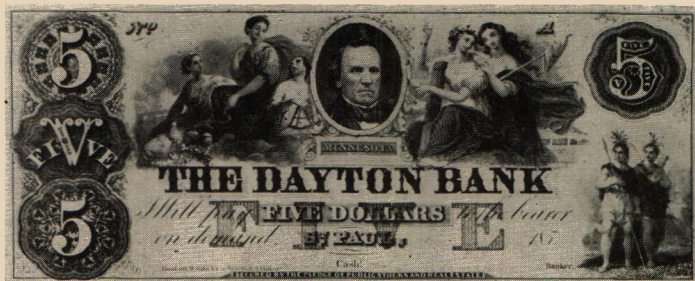
Bidwell and Waldby's Bank (Liquidated in 1863).

Borup and Oake's Bank.

Dana and White's Bank (Liquidated in 1861).

Dayton Bank.

52. \$1. C., male portrait, female and three children at right, female Indian and child at left. R., train crossing a viaduct, cattle, telegraph line, etc., 1 above. L., two Indians, one standing the other on one knee, 1 above, ONE in red.
53. \$2. C., male portrait, female volante each side. R., 2 above. L., Minerva standing, supporting 2 on an oval on a pedestal, wand in her left hand. TWO in red.



No. 54.

54. \$5. C., male portrait, two females at right, three at left. R., two Indians, one with spear the other with bow and arrows, 5 above. L., five, 5 above and below. FIVE in red.

E. S. Edgerton's Bank.

F. and G. Willius' Bank.

J. J. Knox and Company's Bank (Liquidated in 1861).

Marine Bank.

55. \$1. C., a farmer eating lunch, two horses eating, a plow, etc. R., female portrait, 1 above. L., sailor standing with hand on capstan, ONE above.
56. \$2. C., an eagle below. R., train of cars and river, 2 above. L., seven men, a dog and cabin on a raft, steamboat, 2 below.
57. \$3. R., a traveler stopping at a house in the West, man watering his horse, a child, dog, and two pigs, 3 above. L., train of cars coming around a curve, 3 above.

58. \$5. C., a man on horseback shooting a buffalo. R., head of a girl, 5 above. L., sailor* seated on a barrel, shipping in distance, 5 above.

Minnesota Valley Railroad.

N. J. T. Dana's Bank (Opened in 1861).

Ramsey County Bank.

59. \$2. Have no description.
60. \$5. Have no description.

St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, First Division.

Thompson Bros.' Bank (Opened in 1863).

Thompson, Paine and Company's Bank.

William L. Banning and Company's Bank.

ST. PETER.

Edgerton and Donahower's Bank.

H. W. Lamberton's Bank (Liquidated in 1861).

Nicolet County Bank.

61. \$1. C., men and cabin on a raft. R., head of an Indian chief, 1 above. L., large ornamental figure 1.
62. \$2. C., men and women husking corn in a barn (a husking bee). R., Indian seated on a cliff with gun by his side, 2 above. L., female seated with her arm around a large figure 2, TWO above.
63. \$3. R., Indian girl crossing a brook with a string of fish in her hand, 3 above. L., Indian chief on horseback, 3 above.
64. \$5. C., a woodcutting scene, man seated on a stump, man felling a tree, two horses and sawmill. R., Justice seated in a large letter V, 5 above. L., portrait of Washington, 5 above.

Peoples Bank (Failed).

65. \$1. C., farmer seated on a log eating lunch, boy, girl, dog, and two horses; the boy is lying on his back, having apparently fallen from the end of the log on which his father was sitting. R., a cow, milkmaid standing on the right with hand on cow, a calf at left, ducks in front, 1 above. L., agricultural implements, 1 above. ONE in red.
66. \$2. C., two hunters, one sitting on a log at a fire, the other drinking water taken from a brook with his hand, his gun and hat lying on the ground, a dog. R. and L., 2 above. 2 2 in red.
67. \$3. C., two horses, a man sitting on one, and a woman standing beside a water trough, ducks, farmhouse, etc., at left; statue of Liberty on a pedestal, the same as used on one of the early greenback issues of the United States; on each side of the statue is seated a winged cherub, 3 on both upper corners, large red 3 on lower right.
68. \$5. C., a farmer and drover talking over a cow, 5 and V on each side. R. and L., girls' portraits, 5 above. FIVE in red.

The above four notes, engraved by the American Bank Note Company, were forwarded to me for description through the kindness of Willoughby M. Babcock, Jr., curator of the Minnesota Historical Society. They are countersigned by the State Auditor, but were not signed by the officers of the bank or dated. Presumably the National Banking Act prevented their issue. They form the most interesting set of notes it has been my pleasure to describe.

SHAKOPEE.**Farmers Bank.**

69. \$1. C., spread eagle and U. S. shield, female holding basket and feeding chickens at left. R., man carrying a bundle of corn-stalks, and a little brown jug nestling nearby, 1 above. L., sheep, 1 above.
70. \$2. R., three boys trying to catch a horse, horse, colt, etc., 2 above a cherub at right. L., farmer on horseback lighting his pipe, another sitting on the top rail of a fence, hat in his hand, colt and a dog, 2 above, a cherub at left.
71. \$3. C., female portrait. R., men and two horses hitched to a wagon loaded with logs, 5 above. L., pioneer holding a flintlock gun, a dog at his side.
72. \$5. C., three cows standing, one lying, and sheep. R., portrait of a girl, 5 above. L., portrait of a boy, 5 above.

Nos. 69, 70, 71 and 72 are dated September 1st, 1864. The issue of these notes was undoubtedly stopped by the National Banking Act, and it is therefore doubtful if any of these were ever issued. From the collection of the Minnesota Historical Society. Engraved by the American Bank Note Company.

STILLWATER.

Bank of Stillwater (Opened in 1863).

C. Carli's Bank.

Darling and Sheffer's Bank.

TAYLORS FALLS.**Chisago County Bank.**

73. \$1. C., ONE on 1. R., female portrait, 1 above. L., a farmer seated with one hand on a grain cradle and holding a glass in the other, a child lying in front of him, a female seated with a plate of lunch behind him, ONE above.
74. \$2. C., a party of immigrants, oxen, wagons, etc., half-length of a girl at right. R., spread eagle on a shield, 2 above. L., 2 above and below.
75. \$5. C., Indian on horseback shooting a buffalo with bow and arrow. R., head of a girl, V above. L., Justice seated in a letter V, 5 above.
76. \$10. C., six men, a woman, child, and boy on a raft. R., portrait of a girl with a flute, X above. L., TEN on a large X, milkmaid seated on the left, a cow lying on the right, 10 above.

WINONA.

Bank of Southern Minnesota.

Bank of Winona.

Orin Smith and Company's Bank.

Thomas E. Bennett's Bank.

Winona County Bank.

77. \$2. C., portrait of Indian chief, white teacher with three children at right; Indian female with child at left. R., portrait of Indian woman with bow and arrows, 2 above. L., portrait of boy, 2 above. Nov. 1, 1858.

Winona and St. Peter Railroad.



No. 77.

LOCATION UNKNOWN.

Fillmore County Bank (Failed).

Thames Bank (Failed).

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

GREAT BRITAIN'S NEW COINS.

To those among the King's lieges who are interested in his coinage, apart from its value, the news that a new issue of silver coins is being prepared by the Royal Mint comes as a pleasant surprise, says a correspondent of the London Times. It is a full generation since there was last a new issue in the middle of a reign, and very nearly a quarter of a century since crown pieces were last struck for circulation, although it seems that for a special purpose the mint once struck a crown in the reign of King George from his father's dies.

A century ago there was no such constancy to designs, as George IV had three separate issues of silver between 1820 and 1825, when the Chantry head appeared on the obverse and the Lion shillings and sixpences were first introduced. The beautiful crown piece prepared for this issue by Wyon, with its fine coat of arms on the reverse, only exists as a pattern. King William IV, who also had a pattern crown, but with a far less imposing coat of arms, was content with a single issue for his reign, and, although there was a pleasing touch of imagination in the design proposed by Wyon for the obverse of his £5 piece, in which Neptune figured not inappropriately, for the King as Duke of Clarence had been the last Lord High Admiral, his shillings and sixpences were uninspired and depressing examples of labeled utilitarianism.

Queen Victoria copied these two wretched Merlen pieces and bore with them for fifty years. Even when she did change them for the Boehm issue in honor of her jubilee, few were enthusiastic about the new armorial reverses, and in the case of the sixpence the old design had hurriedly to be revived, as the dishonest speedily discovered that the general public could detect but little difference between a genuine jubilee half-sovereign and a gilded jubilee sixpence. In 1893 there was another change when Sir E. J. Poynter's novel designs were introduced as reverses for the shilling and florin.—Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

YES, YES, BUT WHAT WAS THE DATE.

Doctor—So the coin the child swallowed has been safely removed. Well, you must be glad.

Mother—Yes; we were very pleased to recover the money at first, but afterward we discovered it was a counterfeit coin.

The United States Half Dimes

FROM 1829 THROUGH 1873.

Including Coinage of the Mints at New Orleans and San Francisco As Well As the "Mother Mint," at Philadelphia.

By WILL W. NEIL, Baldwin City, Kansas.

As Newlin's work on Half Dimes covered only the years from 1794 through 1805, I believe that collectors of this series will appreciate a continuation of that work, which is here presented. If it proves of interest or a help to the fraternity, I am well repaid for my time and trouble.

No effort has been made to number each piece in the correct order in which it was struck, neither have I followed the different stages of the broken dies, nor attempted to give the degree of rarity, as the first and last cannot be done with any certainty and the other would be of interest only to specialists.

In presenting this work I have tried to include all the different varieties and to describe each one so it may be easily recognized, but without doubt other varieties will be found, about which I should be pleased to learn.

1829.

General Description.

Draped bust of Liberty to left, band inscribed LIBERTY, date below. Six stars to right, seven to left. Reverse, small eagle with shield on breast, an olive branch in right talon and three arrows in left, 5C below. E PLURIBUS UNUM on scroll above eagle; legend, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

No. 1—Large, wide 5C. Stem end of olive branch over center of C, but does not touch. Final A of AMERICA distant from arrow head. CA of AMERICA well spaced.

No. 2—Large, close 5C. End of stem over right of C. Stem and C touch at extreme right. Final A of AMERICA very close to arrow head. The 5 and C have both been reengraved and show plainly at base. CA of AMERICA touch at base and appear to have been reengraved. I of AMERICA is too low.

No. 3—Large, close 5C, similar in every respect to No. 2, except that the 5 and C are perfect and show no signs of reengraving.

No. 4—Small, wide 5C distant from stem, with tip of C extending beyond stem. Final A of AMERICA distant from arrow head. N and I of UNITED are quite distant at tops. ERI of AMERICA all touch at base.

No. 5—Small, very wide 5C, distant from stem, with tip of C extending well beyond stem. Final A of AMERICA distant from arrow head. N and I of UNITED touch at tops. R and I of AMERICA close, but do not touch, while E and R touch at base.

1830.

No. 1—Large, close 5C close to stem, with end of stem directly over right tip of C. R and I of AMERICA very close at base. Final A of AMERICA touches arrow head. Each arrow head touches shaft of the one above. Very large period after C.

No. 2—Large, medium close 5C close to stem, with tip of C extending slightly beyond stem. The cipher of date is too high. Final A of AMERICA is quite distant from arrow head. RI of AMERICA is well spaced, while AM and CA are very close. Each arrow head is separate from shaft of the one above. Small period after C.

No. 3—Large, wide 5C medium close to stem, with tip of C extending well beyond stem. Faint die break through first star on left from rim to bust. RI of AMERICA very close at base. Final A of AMERICA distant from arrow head. Each arrow head separate from shaft of one above. The berries are both without stems.

No. 4—Large, wide 5C, similar to No. 3, except bottom arrow head touches shaft of one above and first berry has a long stem.

No. 5—Large, wide 5C, similar to Nos. 3 and 4, except there is no die break and each arrow head touches the shaft of the one above it. First berry has a long stem, while top berry is connected to top set of leaves.

1831.

No. 1—Large, wide 5C, with tip of C extending well beyond stem. Second T of STATES is too high. MERI of AMERICA touch at base. Final A of AMERICA distant from arrow head.

No. 2—Large, close 5C with end of stem directly over right tip of C. Numerous suction marks give appearance of broken dies. Second T of STATES is in place and only RI of AMERICA touch at base. Final A of AMERICA does not touch arrow head.

No. 3—Large, close 5C, similar in every respect to No. 2, except that the last S of STATES is defective at top and there is a short die break from tip of eagle's wing connecting with the rim at left. Another from opposite wing through arrows to 5C.

1832.

No. 1—Large, close 5C, with end of stem directly over right tip of C. Same reverse die used as on No. 3 of 1831, with exactly the same breaks, though more advanced, and with two or three additional short breaks from letters of legend and bottom arrow to rim.

No. 2—Large, close 5C, with end of stem directly over right tip of C. Third stand of M of AMERICA wanting, with RICA very close at base. Final A of AMERICA just touches arrow head.

No. 3—Large, close 5C, similar in every respect to No. 2, except there are suction marks showing on obverse and a few faint short die breaks on lower reverse.

No. 4—Large, wide 5C, with tip of C extending well beyond stem. The N of UNITED and both S's of STATES are incomplete. Final A of AMERICA very close to arrowhead. This variety has a very large period placed high at center of C after 5C.

No. 5—Large, wide 5C, with tip of C extending well beyond stem. Similar in every respect to No. 4, except there are light suction marks showing on both obverse and reverse, and on the reverse a crack connects T of UNITED to E of E PLURIBUS and left standard of A of STATES by another crack to R of PLURIBUS, which extends to the rim over A. Another very short crack connects right standard of A of STATES to I of PLURIBUS.

No. 6—Large, wide 5C with tip of C extending well beyond stem. This obverse has a peculiar die break over head of LIBERTY from top of cap to rim in two places, which are 6 mm. apart at the rim junction. The reverse is similar to Nos. 4 and 5, except that the N of UNITED and first S of STATES are corrected while the second S is still incomplete.

No. 7—Large, medium wide 5C with tip of C extending just slightly beyond stem. Both S's of STATES are incomplete at tops only. Letters of UNITED and AMERICA are mostly very close at base. Final A of AMERICA distant from arrow head. Medium large period on line with base of C after 5C. No berry on first stem.

No. 8—Large, medium wide 5C with tip of C extending slightly beyond stem. Bottom half of 8 in date is incomplete. Letters of legend perfect and well spaced, except AME and RI of AMERICA, which connect at base. Final A of AMERICA does not touch arrow head. High berry connected to top set of leaves.

No. 9—Large, wide 5C with tip of C extending well beyond stem. The F of OF is incomplete at base. MERI of AMERICA all connect at base. Both berries are missing from olive branch. Very small period on line with base of C after 5C.

1833.

No. 1—Large, wide 5C with tip of C extending beyond stem. Final A of AMERICA does not touch arrow head. U of UNITED has been cut too low and then corrected. Scroll starts directly under upright of E of UNITED. First S of STATES incomplete at top. The 8 in date leans to the left.

No. 2—Large, close 5C with end of stem directly over right tip of C

Final S of STATES incomplete. Scroll starts directly under upright of T of UNITED. Numerous faint die breaks on reverse as follows: Two from legend to scroll. One from tip of wing to rim at left. One from tip of wing to arrow shafts at right. One from final A of AMERICA to arrow heads and one from olive branch to 5C. The 8 in date leans to the right.

No. 3—Large, close 5C as last. Same obverse as No. 2, but new reverse. Scroll starts between T and E of UNITED. Perfect die, but most of legend appears to have been retouched. Each arrow head touches shaft of one above. Final A of AMERICA close to arrow head.

No. 4—Large, close 5C as last. 8 in date leans to left. Scroll starts between T and E of UNITED. Faint die break connects L of LIBERTY to upper rim. Curl is incomplete over last 3 of date. 8 of date has been started wrong and corrected on inside at lower right. 5C reengraved, showing at left.

No. 5—Large, close 5C. Same obverse and reverse as No. 4, except the 5C is perfect and somewhat wider.

No. 6—Large, medium close 5C with C extending slightly beyond stem end. Many suction marks on obverse. Both S's of STATES are incomplete at tops. Minute berries. This variety is easily recognized by a large period set very close to base of C after 5C.

1834.

No. 1—Large, wide 5C with tip of C extending slightly beyond stem. Perfect dies used, except top of N of UNITED is incomplete. Final A of AMERICA quite distant from arrow head and each arrow head is separate from shaft of one above. The left top of 4 in date is curved.

No. 2—Large, wide 5C, similar to No. 1, except that the 4 of date has been corrected and a crack now appears running upward from point of bust through Liberty's cheek and E of LIBERTY from lower to upper rim.

No. 3—Large, close 5C with point of stem and tip of C about even. Top of final S of STATES incomplete. Final A of AMERICA touches arrow head, while each arrow head is separate from shaft of one above. Scroll starts under T of UNITED. Faint crack connects top star on left to cap and rim.

No. 4—Large, very close 5C with point of stem extending a trifle beyond tip of C. Final A of AMERICA quite distant from arrow head, while each arrow head touches shaft of one above. Scroll starts directly under upright of E of UNITED. Bottom half of 8 of date is incomplete.

1835.

Large Date.

No. 1—Large, medium wide 5C with tip of C extending just beyond and touching stem. The 5 almost touches arrow tip and has a short top bar. The N of UNITED incomplete. Final A of AMERICA touches arrow head. Perfect obverse die.

No. 2—Large, close 5C with point of stem just slightly beyond and very close to tip of C. The 5 is much too low and has a very long top bar. Final A of AMERICA does not touch arrow head. ME and RI of AMERICA connect at base. Apparently same obverse die used as on No. 3 of 1834, with crack connecting top star on left to cap and rim, but crack is much more advanced now, flattening the rim. Additional faint crack connects the four center stars on right. Date shows recutting.

No. 3—Small, wide 5C with tip of C extending slightly beyond stem. Final A of AMERICA is distant from arrow head. The stem of high berry is connected to the top set of leaves.

No. 3½—Large, close 5C with C extending beyond point of stem. This is the only variety with vertical centers in 8 for this year, the others all being horizontal. Scroll is very close to legend. In AMERICA R and I connect at base. Final A of AMERICA very close to arrow head. Extremely rare.

Small Date.

No. 4—Large, close 5C with tip of C and stem end about even. UNIT of

UNITED very close with UN and IT connected at top. Final A of AMERICA does not touch arrow head. Each arrow head touches shaft of one above. High berry connected to stem of wreath.

No. 5—Large, close 5C, similar to No. 4, except UNIT of UNITED is better spaced, none of these letters touching. However, ED of UNITED and a few letters of AMERICA connect at base, as they also do on No. 4.

No. 6—Large, close 5C, similar to No. 5, except there is a faint crack on reverse from rim to scroll between D of UNITED and S of STATES. Also the high berry is connected to top set of leaves and the second arrow head does not touch shaft of the one above it.

No. 7—Small, close 5C with tip of C and stem end even. The 3 in date is too low and there is a slight swelling before Liberty's face. Final S of STATES is incomplete at top. Final A of AMERICA does not touch arrow head. High berry has no stem.

No. 8—Small, close 5C, similar to No. 7, except the swelling is gone and first star to left appears to have been reengraved. High berry is connected to top set of leaves only.

No. 9—Small, close 5C, similar to No. 8, except ME of AMERICA touch at base and high berry is connected to both the stem and top set of leaves of branch.

No. 10—Small, wide 5C with the 5 far to left. Excessively rare variety, with 3 in line at both top and bottom with rest of date. Final A of AMERICA touches arrow head and is too low, while M and E touch at base. High berry has no stem.

1836.

No. 1—Small, close 5C with stem end extending well beyond tip of C. First star on left reengraved, making eight points. Final A of AMERICA does not touch arrow head. Berries have very long stems.

No. 2—Small, close 5C, similar to No. 1, except drapery is connected to curl over date, many suction marks are in evidence and berries have no stems.

No. 3—Small, medium wide 5C with stem end and tip of C about even. Obverse as No. 1. Final A of AMERICA touches arrow head. Minute berries without stems.

No. 4—Large, medium close 5C with tip of C extending slightly beyond stem end. Perfect obverse die. Final A of AMERICA distant from arrow head and each arrow head separate from shaft of one above. In AMERICA the C and final A are well spaced.

No. 5—Large, medium close 5C as on No. 4. In AMERICA the C and A are very close and final A is close to arrow head. This obverse has a crack connecting back of cap to rim over head and another connects twelfth star to rim.

No. 6—Large, medium close 5C as on No. 5. In AMERICA the C and A touch at base and final A is very close to arrow head. Same obverse die used as on preceding, but an additional break forms a perfect moustache on Liberty's upper lip.

1837.

No. 1—Large, close 5C with stem end extending beyond tip of C. Perfect dies used on both obverse and reverse. Perfect 7 in date.

No. 2—Large, wide 5C with tip of C extending well beyond stem end. This obverse has a faint vertical crack through Liberty's ear and the 7 of date has been recut, showing at base. A short crack connects TA of STATES at top. The top bar of 5 has been started too far to the right and then corrected.

No. 3—Large, wide 5C similar in every respect to No. 2, except the die break through Liberty's ear now runs from upper rim over L of LIBERTY to lower rim at right of date and a new faint short break on reverse connects C of 5C to stem.

No. 4—Small, close 5C with tip of C and stem end even. Perfect 7 in date. Both S's of STATES are incomplete at tops. Final A of AMERICA close to arrow head. Faint break through first T of STATES. Very rare variety.

No. 5—Liberty seated to right, facing left, holding staff upon which rests a Liberty cap. Index finger around staff. Shield leans to left. Date below, no stars. Reverse: HALF DIME within wreath, around, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Curved date which has been recut, showing at base.

No. 6—Same type as No. 5, but this obverse has a straight, perfect date. Same reverse used as on No. 5, but both A's of AMERICA are now connected to rim above by cracks.

1838.

No. 1—Same type as last, except thirteen stars encircle Liberty, seven to left and six to right. Perfect die variety.

No. 2—Same as No. 1, except a crack now runs upward from F of HALF through wreath, touching both top berries, then through upright of F of OF to rim.

No. 3—Same type as No. 5 of 1837 (without stars). O Mint. Large O within wreath. Rare.

1839.

No. 1—Same type as No. 1 of 1838. Perfect die.

No. 2—Same type as last, but date is much closer to ground beneath Liberty's feet.

No. 3—Same type as last. O Mint. Small O within wreath. Date recut.

No. 4—As last. O Mint. Die cracked from upper rim over T of STATES down through H of HALF and D and I of DIME, passing left of mint mark through ribbon to lower rim.

No. 5—Type as last. O Mint. From new dies and the date now shows no signs of recutting. Faint break through base of 3 and 9 of date to rim at right. Ground beneath Liberty is connected to rims at both left and right. Lower stars are connected on both left and right. On reverse the E of UNITED is defective at base. Struck with very rough dies.

1840.

No. 1—Same type as 1839. Perfect dies.

No. 2—Same type as last, but with a crack from rim over head down through Liberty and 8 of date to rim.

No. 3—Type as last. Perfect die. O Mint. Small O within wreath.

No. 4—Same as last. O Mint. Fifth and sixth stars are reengraved and a short break from rim to ribbon beneath mint mark.

No. 5—As No. 3, but large O within wreath.

No. 6—Type similar to last, but smaller bust of Liberty. Index finger extends up staff and shield is straightened. Drapery has been added from elbow to knee. Letters on reverse are slightly larger. Very rare.

No. 7—Same as last. O Mint. Small O within wreath. Very rare.

1841.

No. 1—Same type as 1840. Perfect dies.

No. 2—As last, but faint crack from head to rim above. Strong crack from lower rim on reverse to wreath at ribbon.

No. 3—As No. 1, but O Mint. Small O within wreath.

No. 4—As last, O Mint. Large O within wreath.

1842.

No. 1—As 1841. Perfect die. 1 of date very close to ground.

No. 2—As last, but cracked from rim over first T of STATES down through wreath (dividing H of HALF) between D and I of DIME to rim left of knot. Another crack from rim over O of OF down through wreath, F of HALF and E of DIME to rim beneath right stem. Still another from right top of wreath down through L of HALF and M of DIME, while the last connects M of AMERICA to wreath and rim.

No. 3—As No. 1, but even date distant from ground. Perfect dies.

No. 4—As last, but O Mint. Small O within wreath.

1843.

No. 1—As 1842. Perfect date and perfect dies.

No. 2—As last, but a crack runs from lower left rim through shield and Liberty's knees to third star on right.

No. 3—As No. 1 and No. 2, but with perfect die used on obverse. On the reverse a crack runs from upper rim down through last T of STATES, A of HALF and M of DIME through ribbon to lower rim.

No. 4—Type as No. 1, but closer date. The 1 of date shows signs of recutting at base.

1844.

No. 1—Same type as 1843. Perfect date and perfect dies.

No. 2—As last, but date has been reengraved.

No. 3—As No. 1, but O mint. Small O within wreath. Rare.

No. 4—As No. 3. O mint. Reverse struck bottom side up. Extremely rare.

No. 5—As No. 3, but large O within wreath. Extremely rare.

1845.

No. 1—Same type as 1844. Perfect date and perfect dies.

No. 2—As last, but crack connects stars on left.

No. 3—Similar to No. 1, but entire date has been recut.

1846.

No. 1—Same type as No. 1 of 1845. The 4 and 6 of date are touching. Only one set of dies used during this year so far as I know. Rare.

1847.

No. 1—Type as 1846, but large date. Point of shield to left of 1 of date.

No. 2—As last, but point of shield is directly over 1 of date.

1848.

No. 1—Type as 1847. Very large date. Stars on right recut. Point of shield to right of 1 of date.

No. 1½—As No. 2 for this year but with perfect dies used on both obverse and reverse.

No. 2—As last, but small, even date. Point of shield to left of 1 of date. Faint crack on reverse from rim through E of UNITED, wreath and C of AMERICA to opposite rim.

No. 3—As last, but uneven date. 1 and first 8 are much too low. Point of shield is farther to left of date and on the reverse the break is more pronounced.

No. 4—Similar to last, but O mint. Small O within wreath. Each star is entirely outlined at base as though they had been double struck. Several short cracks connect legend and wreath to rim. This reverse is always a trifle weakly struck.

No. 5—As last. O Mint. Large O low within wreath. Same obverse as No. 4, but new reverse with large O and many suction marks.

1849.

No. 1—1849 over 1848. Type similar to 1848, but smaller date. Portions of 8 showing under 9. Stars on right recut. The only overdate in this series.

No. 1½—As No. 1 but date is a trifle smaller and has been reengraved making it much thinner. Stars show no signs of recutting. Very rare.

No. 2—As last, but perfect date. Date is a trifle smaller than on No. 1. Perfect dies.

No. 3—Type as last. Faint break from rim over fourth star on right runs down through three lower stars to Liberty's foot.

No. 3½—As last but high date touching ground. Point of shield directly over 1 of date. Perfect dies. Rare.

No. 4—Similar type, but O Mint. Large O within wreath.

1850.

No. 1—Type as 1849. Date high, with top of 1 just touching ground under shield.

No. 2—As last, but date is low and quite distant from ground.

No. 3—As last, but O mint. Large O within wreath.

No. 4—As last, but small O within wreath. Extremely rare.

1851.

No. 1—Type as 1850. Low even date. Perfect dies.

No. 2—As last, but uneven date. The final 1 is much too low, with the right foot touching the rim.

No. 3—Type as last, but O mint. High, even date. Large O within wreath.

1852.

No. 1—Type as 1851. High date. Perfect dies.

No. 2—As last, but lower stars are connected by faint cracks on both left and right. Date is connected at base to left rim and Liberty's foot to right rim. A few faint cracks are also on reverse.

No. 3—As No. 1, but O mint. Large O within wreath.

1853.

No. 1—Type as 1852, but larger date. Perfect dies. Rare.

No. 2—Type as last, but O mint. Large O within wreath. Date much farther to left with 1 and 8 higher. Very rare.

No. 3—Type as 1852, but larger date and with arrows added, one at right and one at left. Struck with very rough dies and letters on reverse are very thick.

No. 4—As last, but smoother. Much evidence of retouching; letters on reverse are now regular.

No. 5—As last but O mint. Perfect die. Large O within wreath.

No. 6—As last. O mint. Broken die at date and stars on right are all recut. Extremely rare.

1854.

No. 1—As No. 3 of 1853, but date still larger. Low date. None of the numerals of date touch ground under Liberty's feet. Left arrow distant from 1.

No. 2—As last. Medium date. All of the numerals just touch ground. Left arrow very close to 1.

No. 3—As last. High date. All of the numerals are well merged into ground, with top of 5 just showing a trace. Right arrow touches crosslet of 4.

No. 4—As No. 2, but O mint. Large O low within wreath.

No. 5—As last. O mint. Large O high within wreath.

1855.

No. 1—Type as 1854, but smaller date and larger arrows. Struck with very rough but unbroken dies.

No. 2—As last, but from smoother dies. Horizontal lines through date and cracked from Liberty's foot to rim.

No. 3—As last, but O mint. Perfect dies. Large O within wreath.

1856.

No. 1—Type as 1855, but arrows at date are omitted and a vertical 5 is now used. High date close to ground. Point of shield over 1 of date.

No. 2—As last, but low date distant from ground.

No. 3—As last, with low date but point of shield is far to left of 1 of date.

No. 4—As last, but O mint. Large O within wreath.

1857.

No. 1—Type as 1856, but slightly larger date. Low date. Point of shield directly over 1 of date. Letters on reverse evenly spaced.

No. 2—As last. Low date, but point of shield is slightly to left of 1 of date. On reverse HAL of HALF is connected at base.

No. 3—As last, but high date. The top of 1 of date almost touches ground.

No. 4—As last, but O mint. Large O within wreath.

1858.

No. 1—Type as 1857. Even, medium date. Perfect dies.

No. 2—As last, but two faint short breaks now appear in lower right field from drapery at Liberty's shin.

No. 3—As No. 2, but two additional breaks connect lower stars on both left and right.

No. 4—As No. 1 but O mint. Large O within wreath.

1859.

No. 1—Type similar to 1858, but with few slight changes at drapery and ground. Liberty's index finger again extends around staff and letters on shield are larger. Date is just a shade smaller. Perfect garment. A strong dot is struck on first standard of U of UNITED.

No. 2—As last, but defective garment at left bust and without the dot on standard of U of UNITED.

No. 3—Type of 1858. O mint. Large O within wreath. Liberty's index finger extends up staff.

1860.

No. 1—Obverse as No. 1 of 1859. Reverse of 1860, which is new. Large wreath composed of oak leaves, tobacco, corn and wheat, encircling (in small letters) HALF DIME, in two lines. This variety makes no mention of the United States on either obverse or reverse. Extremely rare.

No. 2—Reverse as last. Obverse of 1860 which is new. Same bust of Liberty as appears on type of 1858, with index finger extending up staff, but legend now is placed in the position formerly occupied by the thirteen stars. Perfect date.

No. 3—As last, but 1 of date has been recut and shows plainly at base.

No. 4—As No. 2, but O mint. Small O beneath wreath.

1861.

No. 1—Type as 1860, but smaller date. Perfect dies.

No. 2—As last, but faint cracks running down from points of high outside leaves on both right and left.

1862.

No. 1—Type as 1861. High, even date. Perfect dies.

No. 2—As last, but low date. Point of shield to left of 1 of date.

No. 3—As last. Low date. Point of shield over 1 of date. Very rare.

No. 4—As last, but slanting date. The 1 is distant from ground, but date gradually slants up bringing the 2 much closer. Extremely rare.

1863.

No. 1—Type as 1862. Even, medium high date. The 1 of date has been reengraved and shows plainly at left top and at base.

No. 2—As last, but lower date. Perfect 1 in date. S mint. Small S beneath wreath. Rare.

1864.

No. 1—Type as 1863, but date a trifle larger. Perfect dies. Left ribbon on reverse touches wreath. Rare.

No. 2—As last, but left ribbon is free from wreath. Faint break from right rim, starting at milling, runs to about the center of ear of corn. Extremely rare.

No. 3—As No. 1, but S. Mint. Small S beneath wreath. Rare.

1865.

- No. 1—Type as 1864. Both ribbons distant from wreath.
- No. 2—As last, but both ribbon ends touch wreath.
- No. 3—As last, but higher date. S mint. Small S beneath wreath.
- No. 4—As last. S. Mint. Crack runs from upper left rim down through wreath and H of HALF to ME of DIME.

1866.

- No. 1—Type as 1865, but date just a shade smaller. Even date. Perfect dies.
- No. 2—As last, but S Mint. Small S beneath wreath. Rare.

1867.

- No. 1—Type as 1866, but date a trifle larger. Perfect dies.
- No. 2—As last, but final A of AMERICA is too low and a crack runs from upper left rim through final S of STATES to Liberty's shoulder.
- No. 3—As No. 1, but S mint. Small S beneath wreath.

1868.

- No. 1—Type as 1867, but date still larger. High date. Perfect dies.
- No. 2—As last, but short break from rim to first S of STATES.
- No. 3—As No. 1, but lower date. S Mint. Small S beneath wreath.
- No. 4—As last. S mint. Die broken from rim through first T of STATES. Several short breaks on reverse from rim to wreath. Very rare.

1869.

- No. 1—Type as 1868. Perfect dies. Both ribbon ends on reverse touch wreath.
- No. 2—As last, but right ribbon is free from wreath. Two very faint cracks connect rim and E of UNITED.
- No. 3—As last, but S mint. Small S beneath wreath.
- No. 4—As last. S. Mint. Defective die causes a lump to appear on drapery just to right of shield. Parts of legend appear to be retouched on both No. 3 and No. 4.

1870.

- No. 1—Type as 1869, but date a trifle larger. Perfect dies. Even date. Ball on drapery over center of 7 of date.
- No. 2—As last, but ball on drapery is over the left of 7 of date. Faint cracks from tips of high outside leaves on left.
- No. 3—As No. 1, but slanting date. The 1 is high and the 0 is low. Rim break over Liberty's head.

1871.

- No. 1—Type as 1870. High, even date. Perfect dies.
- No. 2—As last, but slanting date. First 1 is high and final 1 low. Letters of AMERICA retouched.
- No. 3—As No. 1, but S mint. Small S within wreath. Excessively rare in choice condition.

1872.

- No. 1—Type as 1871. Even date. Letters of UNITED and AMERICA seem to have been retouched.
- No. 2—As last, but with perfect letters in legend.
- No. 3—As last, but lower date. S mint. Small S within wreath.
- No. 4—As last. S mint. An inverted Y crack now appears between head and cap, terminating at head, rim and near shoulder. Another on reverse connects ribbon bow to rim beneath. Very rare.
- No. 5—As No. 3. S mint, but small S beneath wreath.

1873.

No. 1—Type as 1872. The 3 in date is just a trifle too low. Perfect dies.

No. 2—As last but struck with broken or badly scratched obverse die. Many faint hairline scratches encircle Liberty and heavier ones, which appear as faint breaks, connect D of UNITED and Liberty's head to rim. Very rare.

No. 3—As No. 1, but S Mint. Small S beneath wreath.

BELIEFS ABOUT OLD COINS.

Though we are all coin collectors, few people are acquainted with the history of the coins they handle and curious legends become current about them. Again and again we read the old and absurd story about the 1864 pennies which many still assert contain a large percentage of gold in their composition! Another favorite yarn which crops up periodically is the story that some of the pennies of 1912 were forged and the forgers obligingly placed a small "H" near the date in order that the specimen of their handiwork might be more easily recognized!

The story of the 1864 penny containing gold originated in London many years ago. A publican, in order to bring custom to his house, advertised that he would supply a pint of ale in exchange for an 1864 penny, a stunt which proved very successful as his trade increased enormously. The rumor then got abroad that the 1864 pennies contained gold, ingots of this metal having been melted accidentally along with the bronze.

As for the 1912 pennies mint-marked in the exergue with the small "H," these were made under contract from the Government by Messrs. Heaton's, at the Mint, Birmingham. Heaton's also made pence, halfpence, and farthings in 1874, 1875, and 1876, and 1881 and 1882. All these may be recognized by the mint mark "H." In 1918 and 1919 Heaton's again coined pennies for the Government, and during these years a contract was also given to the King's Norton Metal Co., Birmingham, whose pence are mint marked with "K N" to the left of the date 1918 or 1919. The latter are scarce in the Leeds district, but plenty are in circulation in South Wales, where one comes across them frequently in small change.

Again, correspondents with old coins generally describe what they have as a great rarity. On what authority they do this it is difficult to imagine unless from the fact that in their limited experience they have never seen a similar specimen.

Even "The Onlooker," whose interesting columns I read daily, displays a rather shaky knowledge on matters relating to numismatics. The three halfpenny piece was certainly not a special issue to commemorate the accession of Queen Victoria; it is not an English coin, but was issued for colonial use and circulated in Ceylon and the West Indies. Specimens are still common. The first issue appeared in William IV's reign (1834) and the last in 1862.

The half farthing, another very common colonial coin, never circulated in England, but was used extensively in Ceylon from 1827, but no coins of this denomination have been issued since 1868. The third farthing, another newspaper favorite, is a Maltese coin, and coins of this denomination are still minted for use in the island. The three-halfpenny, half farthing and third farthing pieces are frequently mistaken for English coins or "coin models," as there is no indication on the coins themselves to show that they are intended for Colonial use.—J. Digby Firth, F. L. S., in Leeds (England) Mercury.

HAVE THEY GROWN IMMUTABLE?

Premium catalogue revision ever seems to be forgot.
 Years may come and years may go, but prices offered alter not.
 What boots it that the sales results e'er advances new proclaim
 When quotations on the buying lists are always found the same?

THEODORE J. VENN.

The Bank of Tonawanda.

By ROBERT H. LLOYD.

An interesting piece of numismatic research has been completed with the result that the Bank of Tonawanda is to be placed among the banks of issue in the old State system. Curiously enough, the Bank of Tonawanda has a history interwoven with the Bank of Macomb County, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

In reality the notes of the Bank of Tonawanda are notes of the Mt. Clemens institution payable to Tonawanda. The notes bear this statement: "The Bank of Macomb County will pay or bearer Five Dollars on demand at the Bank of Tonawanda, State of New York, Mt. Clemens, State of Michigan," etc.



The notes of the Bank of Tonawanda were printed by Rawdon, Wright and Hatch, N. Y. The sheet contains \$5 notes as illustrated, letters A, B and C, and a \$10 note, letter A. The \$10 note bears a statement similar to the lower denomination. In the center of the \$10 note is a mythological character, seated, regarding a fountain-like structure in the sea. Under the fountain minute characters are to be seen swimming in the sea. At the right of the picture, a figure 10, on an oval die. At the right, an early Great Lakes side-wheel steamer is seen in a large circle. Upper left corner, a figure 10 on a die; below, an early locomotive and car, and an X in the lower left corner. The vignette of mythological characters is an engraving by George W. Hatch.

The notes of the Tonawanda Bank bear only the signature of Mr. Emerson, the cashier. Mr. Emerson, I am told, was living up to the time of the World War. He would have been able to give us much information about the old bank and its connection with the Bank of Macomb County. William Vandervoort was president of the bank and was one of the earliest settlers in the Tonawandas. His name does not appear on any of the notes. The notes are not dated, but they were probably printed about 1840.

Thanks to Mr. George H. Coleman, of the New York State Banking Department, we have the following information: "The Bank of Tonawanda filed certified copy of the Articles of Association in the office of the Secretary of State, January 24th, 1839. This bank apparently went out of existence before the organization of this department in 1851."

All of the Tonawanda notes are in uncirculated condition. Letters of inquiry to paper money specialists bear replies that the notes have never been seen or heard of before. This would tend to establish the fact that they were never issued to the public. The notes were discovered after a long search and indications are that they are to be classed as among the rarest of the New York State broken-bank bills.

The original brick building in which the Bank of Tonawanda was located was razed about 1912 to make way for a modern office building. There is a paucity of other information, since few of the present townsfolk even recol-

lect the names of the bank's officers, who were prominent citizens in their day.



A \$1 note of the Bank of Macomb County is illustrated. It is dated 1858, thus being issued about twenty years after the Tonawanda notes. The local bank liquidated long before 1858.

The note of the Bank of Macomb County is the product of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson, N. Y. The sailing ship appearing at the upper right is seen in the lower right corner of the Tonawanda note. The side-wheel steamer shown at the upper left corner is a reduced illustration of the steamer of the \$10 Tonawanda note. Taken together, this pair of bills makes an interesting comparison and study.

The Tonawanda notes are in reality Michigan bills and may be listed under Mt. Clemens as Michigan No. 288a and Michigan No. 290. The other Mt. Clemens notes are described and illustrated by Mr. Wismer in THE NUMISMATIST for May, 1927, page 273. However, New York collectors will be interested in the Bank of Tonawanda, since these notes form the only issues of the Twin Cities previous to the National System. They are an important link in the history of the Niagara Frontier.

North Tonawanda, N. Y., July 7, 1927.

COINAGE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1927.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Double Eagles, 4,142,000. Quarter Eagles, 446,000.
 Silver—Standard Dollars, 4,456,900. Half Dollars (Oregon Trail), 148,185. Half Dollars (Bennington-Vermont), 40,034. Quarter Dollars, 18,072,000. Dimes, 49,606,000.
 Nickel—Five Cents, 58,202,000.
 Bronze—One Cent, 175,847,000.
 Coinage other than United States:
 Guatemala—Gold, 90,000.
 Venezuela—Silver, 1,545,000; nickel, 2,800,000.
 Peru—Silver, 620,000; nickel, 1,194,000.
 Nicaragua—Silver, 500,000; nickel, 100,000; bronze, 250,000.

WORLD'S OLDEST COINAGE.

Whether electrum coins or didrachms were first to make their bow
 Is still an open question which need not concern us now.
 They appeared about the same time, called forth by crying need,
 But ne'er could it be proven which the other did precede;
 So they'll e'er divide the honors for the great change they made
 In all those ancient methods which so long had hampered trade.

THEODORE J. VENN.

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	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
One Inch	\$1.00	\$2.75	\$5.25	\$10.00
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1/4 Page	3.00	8.75	16.50	32.00
1/2 Page	6.00	17.00	33.00	60.00
One Page	12.00	32.00	62.50	115.00
One Page, Inside Cover	15.00	42.00	78.00	142.00
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The right is reserved to require payment in advance for any advertising, or to discontinue any advertising if bill is not paid promptly. All advertising is received subject to the above conditions.

Copy for advertisements must be received by the **20th of the month** to insure insertion in the following month's issue.

All matters pertaining to advertising should be addressed to, and all checks, money orders, etc., made payable to F. G. Duffield, Business Manager, 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW COMMEMORATIVE COIN.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a description and illustration of the florin recently issued to commemorate the opening of the new Parliament House at Canberra, the capital of the Commonwealth of Australia. If the people of Australia feel proud of their new coin, the pride is justified, for it is a strikingly handsome piece of money and superior in design and execution to most of the commemorative coins recently issued in the United States. The superiority in execution lies mainly in the fact that the dies were prepared by a skillful engraver and not made from sculptor's models. A specimen of the coin has been donated to the cabinet of the American Numismatic Association through the courtesy of James Hunt Deacon, of the Numismatic Section, Art Gallery, Adelaide, South Australia.

A feature of the coin is the placing of the date elsewhere than in the exergue. This is not only placed in a small oval upon the two crossed sceptres on the reverse, but the figures of the date are incuse. The oval is one of the highest parts of the coin, and naturally will be subject to the greatest wear if the coins circulate, and which even the incuse figures cannot long withstand.

Canberra, the new capital of Australia, is unique as a city, in that all the land and buildings are owned by the Commonwealth, and some regret is expressed that the new coin does not bear the name of the city. A very attractive stamp has been issued also to commemorate the event.

TO OUR ADVERTISERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

In order that the editor of *The Numismatist* may attend the Hartford Convention of the A. N. A., it will be necessary to publish the September issue a little earlier than usual. Advertisers and correspondents are requested to send in copy as early in the month as possible, as all forms will close August 15.

REPLY TO MR. KELLEY.

Replying to Mr. Kelley's complaint that so-called uncirculated coins are not always found to be uncirculated, "not worn in any way, without scratches, nicks, bruises, finger marks, spots or corrosion," etc., the writer thinks that if Mr. Kelley hunted around a little further he might be able to add a few more to the list of forbidden defects, but his list includes more than cataloguers usually remember. I think many collectors expect too much in uncirculated coins, for the very reason that unless a collector happens to be at the press and catches the coin with his hands as it is being struck, some slight defect, finger print or other objectionable accident may happen to it. Besides, coins in the sales are understood to be catalogued with the natural eye and not by the aid of the big powerful lenses used by critical people when they examine coins. It is hard to see how a coin can pass official muster as uncirculated under a very strong glass, except in rare cases. Collectors have a right to expect coins to be as described, but they also should be reasonable and not expect to receive coins in better condition than ratings merit.

ONE OF THE CATALOGUERS.

July 13th, 1927.

DIRECTORY OF NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

A new feature of the reports of meetings of numismatic societies and clubs is a directory of the numismatic organizations in the United States and Canada, which is printed this month in that department. This directory will be published monthly. Secretaries of the different societies are requested to furnish us with any details that may be lacking to make it complete, as well as to keep us posted on any changes that may be made. The directory will endeavor to give the following information: Frequency of meetings, place of meetings and name and address of the secretary.

DANISH WEST INDIES COINS BRING HIGH PRICES.

At a recent auction in Copenhagen (the H. Schou collection, June 9-11) United States coins counterstamped for the Danish West Indies brought high prices. A U. S. Dollar, 1842, and an Isle of Man penny, 1813, the latter undoubtedly unique, was sold to a Chicago collector for 270 and 115 kroner, which is about \$82 and \$35 each. The remaining counterstamped coins, a United States half dollar, quarter dollar and cent, dates unknown to writer, brought 85, 80 and 40 kroner, or about \$26, \$24 and \$12 each.

O. B. CARLSEN.

"PARLIAMENT HOUSE, AUSTRALIA," COMMEMORATIVE FLORIN.

J. HUNT DEACON, F.R.N.S., of Adelaide, S. A.

(Written for The Numismatist.)

On the 9th of May, 1927, the Federal Parliament House at Canberra (the Federal Capital of Australia) was opened by H. R. H. the Duke of York. To commemorate this important event in the history of Australia special commemorative coins and stamps were issued on that day, and were distributed through the banks and postoffices, respectively.



Parliament House, Australia, Commemorative Florin.

The special coins issued were florins (two-shilling pieces), struck by the Melbourne Mint from dies prepared at the Royal Mint in London. The obverse bears the crowned head of His Majesty George V to left and the inscription GEORGIVS V D. G. BRITT: OMN: REX F. D. IND: IMP:. The reverse bears the legend PARLIAMENT . HOUSE . AUSTRALIA above, and ONE . FLORIN below. The beginnings and ends of the legends are divided by small ornaments. In the upper part of the field, in a cartouche-like compartment, is a representation of Parliament House at Canberra, front view. In the lower part of the field are two sceptres crossed surmounted by a scroll-like compartment on which the date, 1927, is incuse. Below this compartment can be seen the letters K G, which, no doubt refer to the designer. These initials will be found on the reverse of the two-and-a-half shillings of the South African Union, which was designed by Mr. George Kruger Gray, of London. The edge of the coin is milled. The artistic merit of the coin has been recognized in Australia, where the ordinary issues of coins cannot be said to possess any outstanding artistic merit.



Current Type of Australian Florin.

The history of the Federation of Australia dates back to 1847, when Lord Grey gave the subject the first thought. Two years later that subject was considered by the Privy Council, which considered the question of the control of customs, postal matters, shipping and other questions of national importance. In 1862 an attempt was made in the unification of tariff in Australia, but proved abortive.

In 1857 Mr. (afterwards Sir) Henry Parkes became the champion of the cause. Between this time and 1893 public opinion in Australia began to regard the idea of federation as a national scheme and the makings of a mighty nation. The outcome of a conference which met at Corowa was that a Congress of representatives of the Australian colonies should draft a federation constitution bill to be submitted to referendum. The Congress

was held in three sessions at Adelaide, Sydney and Melbourne. Queensland held aloof from the congress and was not represented. In 1898 the referendum was taken and showed decisive majorities for federation in Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania, and a small majority for in New South Wales. In September of the following year Queensland decided to join the movement for federation. The will of the people having been expressed, a constitution bill was submitted to the Imperial Parliament and a delegation representing the colonies preceded to England to ensure that all points of importance would be made clear to England. The bill received royal assent by Queen Victoria on July 9th, 1900, and in the following month the Colony of Western Australia joined the federation. On September 17th, 1900, the proclamation declaring that on the first day of January, 1901, the people of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania and Western Australia should be united in a Federal Commonwealth under the name of the Commonwealth of Australia. The first Governor-General was John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun (afterward Marquis of Linlithgow, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.). The first Parliament of the Commonwealth was opened by H. R. H. the Duke of Cornwall and York (now H. M. George V) in the Parliament House of Victoria, which was used by the Federal authorities until the recent opening of the Parliament House at Canberra.

ARTICLE FEATURES UTICA, N. Y., SMALL NOTES.

The July, 1927, issue of Town Topics and Current Events of the Mohawk Valley, published at Utica, N. Y., contains an interesting article on "Early American Currency," by W. H. DeShon, of that city, a member of the A. N. A. In the article Mr. DeShon reviews briefly the paper money of this country from the earliest issues of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1680 to the passage of the National Banking Act, as well as the United States Fractional Currency. In addition, he gives a list of the firms and individuals in Utica, N. Y., who issued notes of small denominations during the Civil War. There were thirteen such issuers, and some of them used notes of more than one denomination. Several of the notes are illustrated. In a recent letter from Mr. DeShon he says:

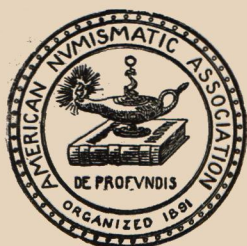
"An interesting feature of this article is that it dates the Chubbuck 1c., 2c and 3c. notes April 1, 1864, instead of April 1, 1862, as dated in Scott's Paper Money Catalog. I have the three notes and they are all dated 1864. The catalog, therefore, appears to be incorrect, and, moreover, it does not mention the J. H. Read notes."

NUMISMATICS AND THE A. N. A. TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

THE NUMISMATIST for August, 1902, contained the following articles: "Unusual Numismatic Specimens," by Dr. B. P. Wright; "Arrows and Arrow Heads on United States Coins," by A. G. Heaton; "The Brass Coins of Canada"; "Hooper's Restrikes"; "New England Notes"; "New York Notes." In the department devoted to the A. N. A. are applications from ten new members. In his New York Notes Mr. Frey gives the prices realized on a number of the lots of the George F. Ulex collection, sold by Lyman H. Low. This was one of the most important sales of the year. Announcement was made of the first auction sale of coins of the Manhattan Coin Company, New York City, a new firm, which did not remain long in business.

HOBOKEN (N. J.) BESTOWS MEDALS ON FOUR OCEAN FLYERS.

On July 21 Mayor Gustav Bach presented medals of the city of Hoboken to four of the five recently returned transatlantic flyers—Lieutenant Noville, Bert Acosta, Bert Balchen and Clarence D. Chamberlin. Commander Byrd, leader of the expedition, who was to have received one of the medals at the ceremonies, was unavoidably detained at his hotel in the preparation of his flight log.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the United States May 9, 1912.

The annual dues are \$1.00 yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$2.00 yearly, both payable January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00. For particulars address the General Secretary.

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F. G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

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 WOOD, JOHN A.—Ontario—110 Belmont Ave., Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
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 ZUG, JOHN—Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia—Bowie, Md.

American Numismatic Association.

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted August 1, 1927.

- 3182 H. H. Hartman, 511 Elm Street, Frankfort, Kan.
 3183 Arthur Lucius Cooper, Seventh and H Streets, Crescent City, Cal.
 3184 C. A. McGlamery, 1419 McKell Street, Dallas, Tex.
 3185 August Smith, 83 Lincoln Street, Hartford, Conn.
 3186 Harold R. Greenfield, 124 Maple Avenue, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.
 3187 Harry Furniss, Jr., 1717 Chislett Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 3188 Arthur Leeder, 366 Forty-first Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 3189 Harry Johnson, 113 Altmayer Street, Sharpsburg, Pa.
 3190 Miss Helen C. Curren, 16 Clark Street, Lexington, Mass.
 3191 George H. Howard, P. O. Box 583, Lewiston, Maine.
 3192 John Oatley Caldwell, M. D., 40 Pond Street, Sharon, Mass.
 3193 Frank J. Windler, Jr., 1487 Monroe Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.
 3194 Fred H. Smith, 130 Glen Ridge Avenue, Montclair, N. J.
 3195 B. Hertzberg, 558 Merritt Avenue, Oakland, Cal.
 3196 Vincent F. Carney, 600 Sixth Street, Rochelle, Ill.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to July 15, 1927. If no objections are received prior to September 1, 1927, the applicants will become members on that date and their names will be published in the September issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
Martin E. Smith (United States Coins and Paper Money), P. O. Box 503, Lewistown, Ill.	Julius Guttag Moritz Wormser
Charles L. Grimm (United States Coins), Swan, Mo.	John B. Boss Harry T. Wilson
Edward L. Caum (General), 1402 Piikoi Street, Honolulu, Hawaii	Bruce Cartwright Harry T. Wilson
C. Lee Tubbs (United States Half Dollars), 4043 First Street, San Diego, Cal.	Harry T. Wilson J. Henri Ripstra
Mrs. Esther Backlund (Mediaeval Coins), Vartavagen, 6, Stockholm, Sweden	Berta Holmberg J. deLagerberg
Anton Budvitis (General), 3308 Evergreen Avenue, Chicago, Ill.	Ernest Jonas R. E. Davis
Leslie G. Reed (General), 1031 East 176th Street, Cleveland, Ohio	Chas. J. Molnar Harry T. Wilson
I. Goldstein (General), 802 1/2 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.	Henry Chapman Lafayette Fridy
Washington Coin Club, 3538 Warder Street, Washington, D. C.	Harry H. Yawger G. H. Emery
W. K. von Weiler (Medals), 5104 Williamson Avenue, Fordson, Mich.	Edward A. Hoare Harry W. Rapp
Lloyd M. Royer (Large United States Copper Cents), 11 East Orange Street, Lititz, Pa.	Harry T. Wilson J. Henri Ripstra
C. B. Wood (Old Chinese Coins), Sgt. Air Corps, Luke Field, Hawaii	Howland Wood Harry T. Wilson
Clair F. Luther (Connecticut Cents), 126 Main Street, Amherst, Mass.	J. M. Richardson Harry T. Wilson
Dr. L. D. Jones (U. S. Coins and Fractional Paper Money), Third St. and Park Ave. Ironton, Ohio	Moritz Wormser C. H. Rembold
E. M. Hingeley (Confederate and Southern State currency), P. O. Box 1522, Pittsburgh, Pa.	D. C. Wismer Harry T. Wilson

Changes of Address.

Milton E. Hamburger, from 1236 Seventh Street N. W., Washington, D. C., to Care of Eudowood Sanatorium, Towson, Md.

A. C. S. Wainwright, from 46 King Street West, Toronto, Canada, to P. O. Box 179, Windsor, Canada.

Raymond S. Aarons, from 3134 Columbia avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., to 7029 Ogontz avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

ADDITIONAL NOMINATIONS FOR A. N. A. OFFICERS.

The following additional nominations for A. N. A. officers to be elected at the Hartford Convention are reported as having been received by General Secretary Harry T. Wilson:

For Chairman Board of Governors—Dr. J. M. Henderson, Columbus, Ohio.
For Members Board of Governors—Frederic E. Hodge, Washington, D. C.; F. D. Langenheim, Philadelphia, Pa.; Harry W. Rapp, Detroit, Mich., and Preston C. Pond, Chicopee, Mass.

CHAIRMAN MARKUS MAKES AN INQUIRY.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

The Chicago Daily Tribune reprinted an editorial published in the columns of the New York Herald Tribune, which stated that charters granted by Congress were few and hard to obtain, failing to mention the American Numismatic Association as having such a charter. Upon my protest to them, the following item was printed:

AN OMISSION.

To the New York Herald Tribune:

A real newspaper is always ready to correct an error, and your great paper is no exception to that rule. The editorial "Seventeen Years of Scouting" speaks for itself and is a very fine one, but contains an error. It speaks of the Boy Scouts of America sharing with only two other organizations, the American Red Cross and the American Legion, the distinction of having received their charter by an act of Congress.

The American Numismatic Association also was granted a charter by Congress, and the fact is always printed on our stationery, as well as in our monthly magazine, "The Numismatist."

CHARLES MARKUS,

Chairman Board of Governors, A. N. A.
Davenport, Iowa, Feb. 15, 1927.

The present location of the charter of the A. N. A. seems to be unknown. Will the member having it in his possession kindly make that fact known to me at once?

CHARLES MARKUS,

Chairman Board of Governors, A. N. A.
Davenport, Iowa, July 14, 1927.

INCREASED CONVENTION ATTENDANCE DESIRED.

To All Members of the A. N. A.—Greetings:

In addition to requests in THE NUMISMATIST, I wish to add my desire for a greatly enlarged attendance at the annual meeting of the A. N. A. to be held at Hartford, Conn., from August 20th to August 25th.

The annual report of the Board of Governors will be of such a nature, and touching on points of great interest and importance to all members interested in the success of the A. N. A.

The report will be discussed in open meeting, so please come and "rip us up the back."

CHARLES MARKUS,

Chairman Board of Governors.

Davenport, Iowa, July 14, 1927.

The Hartford Convention of the A. N. A.

AUGUST 20 TO 25, 1927.

All arrangements for the coming Hartford Convention of the A. N. A. have been completed, and the only thing necessary to make the gathering one of the best ever held, from every point of view, is a large attendance. While it is hoped that many from a distance will be present, it is particularly urged that a large number from New England and other nearby points make it a point to attend.

The convention arrangements as announced in our June and July issues, including the program, are still effective, no changes having been announced. Remember that Saturday, August 20, will be the first day—which will be registration day and the time set aside for the installation of exhibits. Also remember that Hotel Bond will be headquarters and that the exhibit and business sessions will be held in the Connecticut State Library.

Moritz Wormser, chairman of the Committee on Convention Papers, announces that papers have been received or promised from the following:

Wm. Chauncey Langdon—"Popularization of the Use of Medals in American Life."

Dr. N. Penn Bugbee—"Granby Connecticut Hatchet Coin" (presented by J. E. Morse.

Dr. F. S. Betten—"Coin Tablets."

Henry Russell Drowne—"Paper on United States fractional currency.

Theo. J. Venn—"Commemorative Coins Create Greater Interest in American Numismatics."

George A. Pipes—"Remarkable Inscriptions on Coins."

D. C. Wismer—"Early Bank Notes Issued in the United States."

Paul M. Lange—"Collecting."

O. P. Eklund—"A Selection of Copper Coins."

Farran Zerbe—"New Acquisitions."

Leonard Forrer, Kent, England—Subject to be announced later.

Charles M. Schmall—Subject to be announced later.

Dr. Julius Cahn—"Barbaric Imitations of Ancient Coins in Central and North Europe."

Miss Berta Holmberg—Subject to be announced later.

Busso Peus—"Falconry in Numismatics."

Some time during the convention Mr. George S. Godard, State Librarian, will give a talk, in which he will call attention to the Joseph C. Mitchelson collection of coins in the State Library, as well as some other collections there.

In a recent letter from Mr. Godard he says:

"Arrangements for the convention are coming along nicely. Governor John H. Trumbull will welcome the members at its first business session. At our visit to the Morgan Memorial, Frank B. Gay, director of the Wadsworth Atheneum, will give some details of the J. Coolidge Hills collection of coins, as well as some other collections in that institution, and will personally conduct the visitors through the several rooms.

"The convention badge will be a copper medal suspended by a blue ribbon from a bronze name plate. The front of the medal will be a replica of the Granby or Higley threepence, supposed to be the earliest copper coin struck in America. It was made from copper mined from the ancient Simsbury copper mines located beneath Old Newgate Prison, which we will visit some time during the convention. The badge will be made with United States Mint finish.

"Hartford looks forward to the coming of the American Numismatic Association for its 1927 convention. Our State Library and Supreme Court Building, we expect, will afford all the facilities needed."

One of Hartford's foremost institutions is the Wadsworth Atheneum, in which is deposited the J. Coolidge Hills collection of coins and medals. The following description and sketch of the Atheneum is given in "Hartford's Romance," published by the Automobile Club of Hartford:

"On the grounds of the Wadsworth mansion today stands the Wadsworth Atheneum, and on Prospect street, the Atheneum Annex. The Atheneum is

of stone, castellated design with central towers. It was built in 1844 by popular subscription. The interior, like the exterior, has the atmosphere of historic treasures, a resort for those who love the real things of the past the community reveres. The well-stocked rooms of the Connecticut Historical Society (promoted by Henry Barnard) are on the second floor, and back of them, in an addition of later date, the Watkinson Library of books to delight the antiquarian and the student of art and literature. In the public gallery are portraits of distinguished forebears and paintings by celebrated artists, including John Trumbull. The public reading room is on the first floor. At the rear are the public library and reference room. In the Annex there are an art exhibition hall and special rooms for children's reading and exercises.



WADSWORTH ATHENEUM, HARTFORD, CONN.

At the left is the Aetna Life Insurance Company Building. At the right is the Colt Memorial. These two buildings, with the Morgan Memorial, form an important group in the civic center. In the foreground is the statue of Nathan Hale. Photograph through the courtesy of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce.

"As a companion building to the south is the Morgan Memorial, of pink Knoxville granite, erected in 1910 by J. Pierpont Morgan in honor of his father, Junius S. Morgan, among the first and greatest of international financiers. In itself an architectural gem unsurpassed in any city, Mr. Morgan gave for it generously from his New York collection, and since his death his son, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., has given still more. One can spend long, happy and profitable hours studying the tapestries, the statuary, the world-renowned paintings, the porcelain and pottery, old silver, medals, books, curios and natural history and mineralogical specimens. Lately have been added the George Dudley Seymour collection and the Wallace Nutting collection of early American furniture."

John W. Horner, of Rochester, N. Y., a member of the R. N. A. and the A. N. A., is spending a few weeks visiting relatives in England and Scotland, according to a postcard received from Harrowgate, Yorks.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

DIRECTORY.

American Numismatic Association—Meets annually in convention. Harry T. Wilson, Secretary, 535 N. Sawyer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

American Numismatic Society, New York City—Meets four times annually at its building, Broadway at 156th Street. Sydney P. Noe, Secretary.

Boston Numismatic Society, Boston, Mass.—Meets monthly. Shepard Pond, Secretary, 258 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Buffalo Numismatic Association, Buffalo, N. Y.—Fred H. Becker, Secretary.

Chicago Coin Club, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first Wednesday of each month. R. E. Davis, Secretary, 1708 East 69th Street, Windsor Park Station, Chicago, Ill.

Detroit Coin Club, Detroit, Mich.—Meets first and third Thursdays at 208 Dime Bank Building. Harry W. Rapp, Secretary, 822 Bethune Avenue West, Detroit, Mich.

Greenville Numismatic Society, Greenville, S. C.—Charles H. Garrison, Secretary, Box 351, Greenville, S. C.

Long Island Numismatic Association, Brooklyn, N. Y.—H. Schmitt, Secretary.

New York Numismatic Club, New York City—Meets second Friday of each month. Thomas S. Miller, Secretary, 1156 Old Town Road, Dongan Hills, Staten Island, N. Y.

Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, Montreal, Canada—Meets monthly at Chateau de Ramezay.

Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets monthly. Ernest Spofford, Secretary.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets last Wednesday of each month. Harvey L. Hansen, Secretary, 123 Greenbank Avenue, Piedmont, Cal.

Rochester Numismatic Association, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Municipal Museum. Arthur C. Parker, Secretary, Municipal Museum, Rochester, N. Y.

St. Louis Numismatic Society, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets monthly at Washington University. T. E. Duncan, Secretary, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Springfield Coin Club, Springfield, Mass.—Meets second Wednesday of each month. Wilson C. Emery, Secretary.

Washington Coin Club, Washington, D. C.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Room 402 McGill Building. G. H. Emery, Secretary, 2232 Cathedral Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets monthly. A. C. Gies, Secretary, 6260 Frankstown Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Western Reserve Numismatic Club, Cleveland, Ohio—Meets monthly at Hollenden Hotel. Chas. H. Fisher, Secretary, care The Ames Company, Cleveland, O.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—May 19. Sir Charles Oman, K.B.E., M.P., LL.D., etc., etc., in the chair.

Mr. Shepard Pond was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Messrs. H. Garside and L. G. P. Messenger were appointed auditors.

Mr. I. R. R. L. Packenham exhibited three varieties of Henry VI 1422-61 Restored 1470-71. I. Calais ½d, mule. I-III "Annulet-pine cone mascle," annulet obverse, pine cone mascle, rev. An extremely rare instance of two non-consecutive dies being used together (unique(?), unpublished). II. London half groat. Class III variety. "Rose leaf" issue leaf on breast, another after "henrie," another after " ", two more, one turning each way after "GRA" on obverse. Reverse leaf after "DOM" overlapping beaded outer circle. (N. C. IV., II, pl. V, No. 18 from this coin). From the Walter's collection, lot 352, 1913). III. London great Restoration "HENRIC DI GRACIA ANGL ET TRANC." Very curious reading, "GRACIA" in full, with "REX" omitted. Raymond Carlyon-Britton collection, part Lot 125. Unpublished.

Mr. F. A. Walters showed ten half groats of Edward IV of the London mint with mint-marks sun, crown, long cross fitché. Rev., sun, short cross fitché, pierced annulet, rev. rose, cross over annulet, cross over one pellet, cinquefoil early and later varieties. All are more or less rare, particularly the short cross fitché pierced and the annulet and rose, the former being unpublished.

Col. H. W. Morrieson exhibited a set of 1, ½, ¼, ⅛ Death thalers of George I, 22nd June, 1727.

Mr. W. Gilbert showed a very rare second brass of Balbinus (rev. CONCORDIA) and a first brass of Antoninus Pius (Cohen 39) rev. ANNONA.

Rev. E. A. Sydenham, Messrs. Lawrence, Pearce and Webb, showed series of coins to illustrate Mr. Mattingly's paper.

Mr. Mattingly read a paper on "Annona and Liberalitas," the symbolical representations on Roman coins of the dole of corn and money. He traced

the history of the corn supply in the Republic and showed how, from the time of Gaius Gracchus onwards, the supply of corn by the State, either free or for a reduced price, was one of the main planks in opposition policy. The elaborate arrangements for the corn dole made by the Emperors were then described and instances were given of the importance of the corn supply on several critical occasions of Roman history. The doles of money, or "liberalities," were next considered. Reasons were given for thinking that the Emperors of the second century A. D. by these doles aimed at encouraging the poor of Rome to bring up larger families. References were made to the numerous coins that illustrate these themes and interpretations of some difficulties were attempted.

A discussion followed in which the President, Dr. G. F. Hill, Mr. Percy H. Webb, Mr. F. S. Salisbury and the Rev. E. A. Sydenham took part.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Ordinary meeting, Wednesday, May 25th, 1927. V. B. Crowther-Beynon, M.B.E., F.S.A., Vice-President, in the chair.

Mr. Crowther-Beynon explained that he had been asked to fill the chair in the still unavoidable absence of Major W. J. Freer, through indisposition, and expressions of regret at the Chairman's absence from such a cause were unanimous.

The Chairman announced that Mr. Richard C. Lockett, F.S.A., had presented to the Society the sum of £50 towards the expenses of developing a scheme for bringing before the general public and members of literary societies the aims and objects of the Society with a view to recruiting new members and so increasing the interest in the study of British numismatics. A special vote of thanks, moved from the chair, was accorded to Mr. Lockett for this most generous gift.

Messrs. Spink and Son, Limited, presented to the Library a bound copy of their Numismatic Circular for 1926.

Exhibitions were as follows:

By Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher: A seventeenth-century token of Edward Munns, of Boyle, with value D over 1 between two penny-yard-pence.

By Mr. H. Alexander Parsons: Æthelred II. A penny obtained with others from Denmark, to which there are the remains of a copper or an iron attachment, thus showing that the coin had been used as a pendant or as an amulet, possibly by a Viking who had obtained it in a raid on England. Henry VII. A gold angel of the first issue with an unpublished combination of mint marks, viz., on obverse, a rose and sun dimidiated, and on reverse, a lis and rose conjoined. Also a series of Anglo-Saxon coins, of which the Scandinavian coins are imitations, in illustration of his paper.

Mr. H. Alexander Parsons, speaking from notes, dealt with the question of the genesis of the Scandinavian coinages and its bearing on the chronology of Anglo-Saxon types. Passing the pieces of the Björkö type (attributed to the ninth century) which Mr. Parsons considered to partake more of the character of ornaments and amulets, the lecturer said that the first native coinages of the North were based on Anglo-Saxon pennies issued in the last decade of the tenth century and the few years following. He attributed the inception, in Scandinavia, of a circulating medium of exchange in the form of coins to:

(1) The after-effects of the consolidation of the various nations of the North into great kingships instead of the previous divisional jarlships and kinglets, thus promoting trade and intercourse between the various sections of each of the three great nationalities of the Danes, the Norse, and the Swedes, and

(2) To the ready material available from the great tributes wrung from the Anglo-Saxons, commencing with those of A. D. 991 and 994. These tributes, judged by the "finds," were made up largely of coined money and, on being carried to the homelands of the Vikings, formed a convenient means of meeting the growing needs of trade, required by the extension of social intercourse arising out of (1).

At first using the Anglo-Saxon coins, the various kings of the Danes, Norwegians, and Swedes afterwards struck coinages of their own based on the Anglo-Saxon money of Æthelred II obtained in the tribute payments.

The coincidence of the crux type being the first of these emissions, and

being universally imitated, was, the lecturer thought, strongly in support of the theory that that type of Æthelred II was the one mainly in circulation in England at the time of the first tributes.

Mr. Parsons also considered that, as none of the kings named above imitated the distinctive Hand of Providence issue of Æthelred II, that type was out of circulation in England by A. D. 991. As, also, Hakon the Bad of Norway was killed in A. D. 995, the crux type must have been in circulation in England before that year, for Hakon imitated it.

A further deduction which Mr. Parsons thought justified was that as none of the first kings of the North imitated the small cross type of Æthelred II, that type did not, as Hildebrand had suggested in his catalogue of Anglo-Saxon coins in the Royal Cabinet at Stockholm, continue to be struck contemporaneously with the other types of the reign.

An interesting discussion ensued, participated in by Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon and Dr. E. C. Carter.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club held on Friday, June 10th, 1927, at the Kloster Glocke Restaurant, 327 Fourth Avenue, New York City, President George H. Blake in the chair. Present: Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Butler, Messrs. Blake, Valentine, Swanson, Boyd, Wood, Wormser and Miller. Mr. Laszlo Schwartz visiting.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Wormser: Catalogue of Schulthess "Rechberg Collection," 1869; set of three new gold coins of Guatemala.

Mr. Butler: An undated thaler of Reckheim; thaler of Salzburg, 1787, bust of Hieronymus Graf von Colloredo, last Bishop of Salzburg before its absorption by Austria.

Mr. Howland Wood here submitted the "Numismatic Questionnaire" as recommended at the last meeting. This is, presumably, the first occasion on which the popular game of "Ask me another" has been adapted for numismatic instruction. This club heartily endorses it as an amusing method of acquiring information numismatic.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Moritz Wormser, chairman of the Committee on Convention Papers, American Numismatic Association, asking for members to submit papers for presentation at the forthcoming convention of the Association at Hartford, Conn. It is hoped that as many as possible will respond in an endeavor to make the Convention a greater success than ever.

The Executive Committee recommended that the topic for the next meeting be "Numismatics Relating to the American Revolution." Adopted.

Mr. Laszlo Schwartz spoke at length on the relation of art to numismatics and appealed for greater attention to and appreciation of the artistic viewpoint. Mr. Schwartz's remarks were greeted with applause and the thanks of the Club were given him for his able address.

Mr. Swanson submitted his design for the "Swanson Medal," which, in the absence of the Medallic Art Committee, was approved. Mr. Swanson was empowered to take up the matter with the Medallic Art Company and report in due course to the Executive Committee. Adjourned.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club held on Friday, July 8th, 1927, at the Kloster Glocke Restaurant, 327 Fourth Avenue, New York City, Mr. George H. Blake presiding. Present: Messrs. Wormser, Wood, Blake, Robertson, McCaughey, Valentine, Butler, Swanson, Boyd, Elliott Smith and Miller.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Wormser: Pattern peso, 1874, of Orllie Antoine, King of Araucania, Patagonia and New France.

Mr. Blake: Lindbergh token, struck by Whitehead & Hoag.

The Secretary read a letter from the chairman of the Publication Committee of the American Numismatic Association referring to the forthcoming Membership List booklet. On motion made and carried, the Secretary was

instructed to send copy for a full-page advertisement in the booklet referred to at a cost of \$10.

Mr. Wormser, on behalf of the Executive Committee, presented its report on the Swanson Medal and also recommended that the topics for the August and September meetings be as follows:

August—"Post-war Issues."

September—"Convention Echoes"; paper by Mr. Butler on "San Marino."

Regularly moved and seconded that the report be accepted with thanks. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Boyd and seconded by Dr. Valentine that the Executive Committee be empowered to place an order with the Medallic Art Company for Swanson Medals.

Mr. Wormser referred to a proposal to publish the Club affiliations of A. N. A. members in the forthcoming Membership List and asked that a list of this Club's membership be given to him for that purpose.

On motion made and carried, Mr. Wormser was authorized to send the name and address of this Club to Mr. Fried. Gebert, of Nurnberg, for publication in that firm's house organ. Adjourned.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB.—The ninety-ninth meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held Wednesday, May 4, 1927, at 2700 South Wabash Avenue. Those present were Mrs. Boyer, Mrs. Blomquist, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Ripstra, Messrs. Boyer, Blomquist, Brown, Baier, Budinger, Cederlund, Cristobal, Collier, Davis, Freter, Gammell, Grant, Jonas, Josephson, Kelly, Kempke, Kopicki, Jackson, Lawless, Nelson, Phelps, Pelier, Sternberg, Strubinger, Ripstra and Wilson. Mr. Gore, from the Hyde Park Hobby Club, was a visitor. The meeting was called to order by President Boyer.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

There was a short discussion of plans for the 100th meeting.

The Secretary announced he had some auction catalogs, magazines and books sent him by Mrs. Hinckley for sale.

Mr. Sternberg introduced Mr. Gore, of the Hyde Park High School Hobby Club, as one of the youngest numismatists he had met.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Brown: New issue for Greenland, consisting of 25 ore, 50 ore and 1 krone.

By Mr. Josephson: Three Athenian tetradrachms and ten of Alexander; three dollars of the Chinese Republic; Straits Settlements dollar; Abyssinian dollar; 5-mark piece of Germany.

By Mr. Lawless: Dollars of 1798 and 1799.

By Mr. Baier: A large collection of European silver pieces.

By Mr. Cristobal: A number of Roman bronzes and some dollar-size silver pieces.

By Mr. Davis: Fractional currency.

By Mr. Phelps: Grant half dollars.

Refreshments were served and the meeting was adjourned.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB.—The one hundredth meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at 2700 South Wabash Avenue, Wednesday, June 1, 1927. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Baier, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Gammell, Mr. and Mrs. Blomquist, Mr. and Mrs. Golding, Mr. and Mrs. Jonas, Mr. and Mrs. Josephson, Mr. and Mrs. Ripstra, Dr. and Mrs. Luttenberger, Mr. and Mrs. Sternberg, Mr. and Mrs. Lawless, Mr. and Mrs. McKinley, Miss Ripstra, and Messrs. Carlsen, Clermont, Collier, Budvitis, Cederlund, Dunham, Grant, Glunz, Gore, Hartell, Jackson, Kempke, Koenker, Kopicki, Kelly, Mielcarek, Phelps, Dr. Rackus, Reuland, Strubinger, Wendt, Wilson, and Mr. Parker of Nebraska.

After a dinner at the Cafe Marie, on Michigan Avenue, the club returned to 2700 South Wabash Avenue, where the meeting was called to order by President Boyer.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Applications for membership were received from Geo. Peslier and R. H. Gore. After some discussion of the age requirements in our by-laws, the applications were laid over until the July meeting, as the by-laws provide.

Mr. Davis read extracts from an article on coin collecting from the Saturday Evening Post, written by Arthur Wyman.

Mr. Dunham told the story of the purchase of the 1822 half eagle.

Mrs. Davis read a short poem, entitled "Numismatic Wives."

Dr. Rackus gave an interesting talk on primitive circulating media, illustrating his talk with stone axes, cowrie shells, ring money and the Roman as and its divisions.

The secretary showed a priced catalog of a mail auction sale of United States cents held in 1858, one of the earliest mail auction sales held in this country.

Mr. Ripstra spoke on the die-cutter's art in America and on medal collections.

Mr. Golding spoke on the pleasures of coin collecting and touched on his other hobby, the collection of air mail covers, and showed several covers bearing the autograph of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Davis: Pine Tree shillings, sixpence and threepence.

By Mr. Ripstra: Indian Peace medal of George III.

By Mr. Jackson: Dollars of 1794.

By Mr. Hartell: 1885 \$2½ gold, proof; \$2½, 1861, Clark, Gruber & Co.; \$10, 1842, and \$10, 1847.

By Mr. Lawless: A number of Chicago pieces, among which were World's Fair medals, Libby Prison war-show medals, medal made from Chicago Courthouse bell and five-cent encased stamp of Tremont House.

By Dr. Rackus: As, semis, triens, quadrans, sextans and uncia; cowrie-shell money, fishhook money, stone-ax money.

A brief auction was held and the meeting was adjourned.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB.—The 101st meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at 2700 South Wabash Avenue, Wednesday, July 6, 1927. Those present were Mrs. Blomquist, Miss Davis, Messrs. Baier, Blomquist, Boyer, Collier, Davis, Budinger, Freter, Gammell, Glunz, Golding, Gore, Grant, Hartell, Jonas, Josephson, Jackson, Kaefer, Kelly, Kempke, Kopicki, Mielcarek, Phelps, Ripstra, Russell, Sternberg, Strubinger and Wilson. The meeting was called to order by President Boyer.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Articles were read from a numismatic scrapbook collected by Mr. Excell.

The secretary was authorized to advertise in the new A. N. A. Membership List.

Mr. Eldon C. Kaefer, of Germany, was called on for a few remarks.

An amendment was proposed to the by-laws. Under the rules, this amendment must be voted on at the next meeting.

Mr. Geo. Peslier was elected to membership and applications were received from W. M. Wittenborn, and E. C. Kaefer.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Boyer: Fourteen German coins bearing the name of Gunther, from the Gunther collection.

By Mr. Wilson: Florin from Australia, commemorating the opening of the new Parliament House.

By Mr. Jonas: World's Fair medal; Schleswig-Holstein, 5 pfennig, 1923, Gold Giro Bank; a medal commemorating 300 years' use of the springs at Salzbrunn, Silesia, and a Washington North Wales halfpenny.

By Mr. Hartell: Eight \$2½ gold pieces, half dollar, 1893, O mint, proof; dollars of 1879 and 1890, C. C. mint, proofs.

By Mr. Budinger: 1795 dollar, type of 1794.

By Mr. Jackson: 1796 \$2½ gold piece, with stars.

By Mr. Strubinger: A number of cents and half cents.

By Mr. Gammell: A collection of dollars, embracing most dates from 1795 to 1904, and Trade dollars from 1873 to 1883.

Refreshments were served and after an auction the meeting adjourned.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—The regular meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was held in the Municipal Museum library on July 5, 1927, at 8 P. M. Present: Messrs. Plumb, Parker, Peake,

Woodbury, Gillette, Bauer, Richardson, Chapin, Wardell, Cowles, Sunday and Lange. The meeting was called to order by President Plumb.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A set of rules governing auctions and the conduct of members during sales was submitted by William Sunday. With slight alterations these rules were approved and adopted by resolution.

The coins secured by Mr. Bauer in the Near East were turned over to the President and the bill for \$29 ordered paid. The members expressed much appreciation for the unusual bargain that the association had secured.

The coin holders secured by Mr. Lange were produced, with the bill for \$35, which was ordered paid.

Upon motion, the July 19th meeting was ordered held in the Hobby Shop under the auspices of ex-President Lange. The August 16th meeting will be held there also.

There being no other business the meeting was suspended for the usual auction. Mr. Sunday ably presided as auctioneer, disposing of three groups of lots. Some American silver coins sold at bargain prices. Adjourned at 10.45.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—The regular meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was held in the library of the Municipal Museum on June 21st, following the excursion of the 19th to the home of Mr. C. F. Clark, of Leroy, N. Y., which was duly reported. Present: President Plumb and Messrs. Parker, Peake, Gillette, Horner, Chapin, Richardson, Kuhne, Kolb, Sunday, E. Peake, Lange, Kaufman, Amberg, Cowles, French, Reddick, and visitor, Mr. Carroll, of Waterloo. The meeting was called to order by President Plumb.

The journey to the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Clark, of LeRoy, was reported, and a Swedish half daler plate money was exhibited as having been acquired. Bill for the same was approved and the treasurer directed to send a draft to Mr. Clark.

The coins acquired by Mr. Gillette in the Levant were turned over to the Association and the bill for the same, amounting to \$36.25, ordered paid. The members expressed appreciation for Mr. Gillette's good work.

Mr. Lange was directed to obtain 1,000 coin holders for the Association collection at \$35, a motion to this effect being carried.

There being no other business, the regular order was suspended for the auction, with Mr. Sunday as auctioneer. About 100 lots were disposed of and the table cleared at 10.45. Adjourned.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting was held Tuesday evening, May 3rd, at Carnegie Institute, Forbes Street. President Marlier was in the chair. The members present were: Messrs. Marlier, Clapp, Book, Locker, Gaede, Manning, Parker, Tucker and Gies.

The following exhibitions were made:

Mr. Clapp: Very beautiful U. S. cents, as follows: Eight 1793 cents, Crosby 1-A, 6-F, 7-F, 8-F, 9-H, 11-J, two varieties, one with vine and bars and one with lettered edge, and 12-L, liberty cap. Six cents, 1794, Hays Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 9, with perfect and broken die; H-58, 1795, Jefferson head; 1799 over 98, cracked die; 1803, large date; 1807 over small 6, and 1839 over 36.

Mr. Gaede: Six foreign silver crowns and a Spanish gold coin.

Mr. Tucker: Half eagle, 1802 over 1, and four English gold coins.

Mr. Manning: Half dollars—two 1794 and six 1795. Silver dollars, 1795, 1803, 1859, O mint, 1879 and 1891, CC mint. A 1918 over 1917 silver quarter and an 1802 cent, small 1/100.

Mr. Gies: Some early U. S. half dollars, including one of 1831, milled edge.

Mr. Marlin: A collection of American store cards and tokens.

The old officers were re-elected: President, George F. Marlier; Vice-President, P. W. Locker; Treasurer, Charles F. Manning; Curator, William A. Gaede; Secretary, A. C. Gies.

This was the first meeting in a decade at which Mr. Clapp, Mr. Book and

Mr. Gies, the only three living members of the original W. P. N. S., which was organized in 1878, were present. They gave some reminiscences of the old-time members and collectors.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The June meeting came to order with President Marlier in the chair. Members present were Messrs. Marlier, Locker, Manning, Parker, Roberts, Tucker, Trautman and Gies.

A letter from Mr. Moritz Wormser in regard to the A. N. A. Convention to be held August 20 to 25, at Hartford, Conn., was read.

A motion was made by Mr. Locker, seconded by Mr. Tucker, to hold the fiftieth anniversary of the W. P. N. S. in 1928 and have a medal struck to commemorate the event. The society was founded on June 14, 1878.

The following exhibitions were made:

Mr. Locker: Ten foreign silver crowns and seven U. S. half dimes.

Mr. Trautman: A set of crisp fractional currency, second issue; 1804 quarter, 1795 half dollar, and five foreign coins.

Mr. Tucker: Half eagle, 1802 over 1; two \$20 gold pieces; eight \$1 gold pieces, and an 1865 English guinea.

Mr. Manning: Half dollars: 1794, two varieties of 1795, 1796 with 15 stars, 1806 with pointed and blunt 6, 1814, 1817, two varieties of 1828, and 1845. Silver dollars: 1797, 1802 over 1, 1878 CC Mint. U. S. cents: Two varieties 1794, 1803, 1/100 over 1/1000, and 1831.

Mr. Roberts: Four Lincoln medals and a medal of the Mond Nickel Co.

Mr. Marlier: 105 coins of the Province of the Netherlands under Spanish and Austrian rule, mostly uncirculated.

Mr. Parker: Forty-one dates of Canada cents, 1858 to 1922.

Mr. Gies: Some very choice copper cents: 1794, Hays 3, 17, 23, 32, 37, 46 and 56; 1796, McG. 4-B; 1803, 1814, 1828, small date, and 1827.

The meeting adjourned at 9.45 to meet the first Tuesday of July.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The meeting of July 5, 1927, came to order at 8:15, with Mr. Tucker, acting President. Members present were Messrs. Tucker, Piper, Manning, Parker and Gies. President Marlier came in later.

A letter from the A. N. A. in regard to an advertisement in the new Membership Book was read. A motion was made by Mr. Piper, seconded by Mr. Parker, to have a half page in the book.

The following exhibits were made:

Mr. Tucker: Half eagles of 1806, 1810 and 1813; 63 half cents from 1793 to 1857.

Mr. Manning: Silver dollar of 1803; half dollars of 1794, 1795, 1803 and 1805 over 4.

Mr. Gies: Seven Roman bronze coins and a Lindbergh medal.

The meeting adjourned at 9.50, to meet the first Tuesday in August.

DETROIT COIN CLUB.—The seventy-eighth meeting of the Detroit Coin Club was held at 208 Dime Bank Building on Thursday evening, June 17th, 1927. Members present were: Messrs. Allen, Andrews, Camp, Dworkowski, Helfrich, Hoare, Hughes, Kier, Powell, Rapp, Spencer, Temple and Watson. Meeting was opened with Second Vice-President Dworkowski presiding.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Camp: \$1 Farmers Bank of Oakland, Mich.

Mr. Spencer: Collection of beautifully executed French medals.

Mr. Dworkowski: Netherlands, 1793 gulden, 1759 $\frac{1}{4}$ gulden, 1780 6 stiver, 1678 6 stiver.

Mr. Allen: Trans-Mississippi Exposition medals in silver and bronze.

The investigating committee reported favorably on applications of Robert B. Hanna, W. K. von Weiler and Dwight P. Spencer, and these gentlemen were duly elected to membership.

A donation to our coin cabinet consisting of a \$5 Virginia Treasury note was made by Mr. Hoare.

Meeting adjourned at 10:30 P. M.

MEDAL FOR THE NORTH POLE EXPLORERS.

In these days of trans-ocean flights by airplane, an illustration of the medal awarded Roald Amundsen and Lincoln Ellsworth for their flight across the North Pole in the dirigible airship Norge, May 11-13, 1926, will be timely. The illustration is from photographs furnished by the American Museum of Natural History.

The medals were issued by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society and the American Museum of Natural History, both of New York City, and were presented to the explorers on January 21 last at the American Museum of Natural History. It was originally intended to have their medals struck in gold, but at their request they were struck in bronze in order that those without whose encouragement the voyage would have been impossible might also receive the due recognition of their important share in the achievement.



The medal shows on the obverse a map of the North Pole region, with a line from King's Bay, Spitzbergen, to Teller, Alaska, indicating the route taken. Around the circumference, KING'S BAY . NORTH POLE . POINTE BARROW . TELLER . 11-13 MAY 1926 . 3393 MILES . 72 HOURS.

The reverse has a view of the Norge in flight. Below, the upper part of the Earth, upon which is the seal of the American Museum of Natural History. Around the circumference, FIRST CROSSING OF THE NORTH POLE . UNDER LEADERSHIP OF ROALD AMUNDSEN AND LINCOLN ELLSWORTH. Across the center of the reverse is engraved the name of the explorer to whom the medal was presented. The New York Times has also received a similar medal with the name of the newspaper engraved on it for its co-operation in making the flight successful.

ANNIVERSARY DINNER FOR MR. AND MRS. A. C. GIES.

In honor of Mr. A. C. Gies, secretary of the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society, and Mrs. Gies, of Pittsburgh, Pa., a dinner of 24 covers was given at the Pittsburgh Athletic Club in June to celebrate their fortieth wedding anniversary. The affair was given by their children, Mr. and Mrs. A. Charles Gies, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Raymond R. Artz. The tables were decorated with ruby-colored peonies, ruby ribbon and tall red candles in candelabra.

SAN FRANCISCO-HAWAII FLYERS RECEIVE CITATIONS.

At Bolling Field, Washington, July 21, Lieuts. Lester J. Maitland and A. F. Hegenberger, who made the first flight to Hawaii, received their citations for the Distinguished Flying Cross from F. Trubee Davison, Acting Secretary of War. The medals will be presented later.

THE HARTFORD A. N. A. CONVENTION BADGE.

A very attractive badge has been designed by Mr. George S. Godard for the Hartford Convention of the A. N. A. The obverse is to be a replica of the Granby or Higley copper. These coppers were made from copper mined from the Old Newgate or Simsbury mines, to which place we will make a pilgrimage during the convention. The reverse of the badge has around the outer circle "American Numismatic Association, Hartford, 1927." Within this circle is shown outline of the buildings of the Old Newgate Prison prior to the conflagration which destroyed the roofs and contents of most of the buildings. To members attending the convention the medal will be sold as a badge, and to others as a medal without the badge attachment. It is hoped the members will respond, whether in attendance at the convention or not, and subscribe to the medal so as to cover cost of issuing it.

MR. HACKER LEARNS THE LOCATION OF AN OLD ONE.

John L. Hacker, president of the Greenville (S. C.) Numismatic Society, recently advertised in some of the newspapers of his State for old coins. The following is one of the replies received:

dere Sur

i seen the notis wear you wants to by ole coins well i have Sho
got a ole 1 and it is so ole that the dait and sum of the lettrin is
Plum woar of wot will you giv fur it a Man tole me it wus wuth a
lot of Muny

Yoares respect

COINAGE FOR JUNE, 1927.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during June, 1927, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Double Eagles, 192,500.

Silver—Standard Dollars, 101,900. Dimes, 1,070,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 3,263,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 9,904,000.

Coinage other than United States:

Nicaragua—Silver, 500,000.

AMERICAN COINS BRING GOOD PRICES AT LONDON SALE.

The Bazaar, Exchange and Mart, issue of June 25, published in London in the interest of collectors, contained an article on "Costly American Coins," being a review of the sale of the Hamilton-Smith collection of coins by Messrs. Glendenning's. The writer records the fact that a Humbert octagonal slug, 1851, without "50" on reverse, sold for £75. Specimens of the Panama-Pacific \$50 piece sold for £47 (round) and £46 (octagonal). A Castorland jeton in silver and a Myddleton (Kentucky) piece, silver, were sold as one lot for £12.

MOTHERS OF SPAIN TO RECEIVE MILITARY MEDALS.

Mothers of Spain who lost a son in the fighting against the tribesmen in Morocco are to be rewarded with military medals. The first mother to be so honored will be one whose three sons, all officers, were killed in action. The women will receive a pension with the medals.

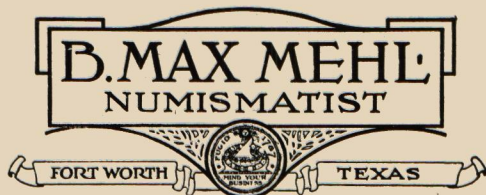
Important Announcement

Very pleased to announce
the Sale
of the extensive and valuable
Numismatic Collection of
Mr. D. THOS. REES, of New Orleans.

The most extensive collection of English
Coins ever offered in this country, with
Rare U. S. and Pioneer Gold,
Remarkable series of Ancient Gold,
Silver and Bronze,
British Colonials,
Counterstamps and Cut Coins, etc.

Mr. Rees placed this collection with me to be sold without reserve. I plan to issue a catalog worthy of this wonderful collection.

It pays to be on my "Mehling List."



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Mr. Adams has also written several articles for "The Numismatist" and was formerly editor of "The Numismatist." He has now in the course of publication numerous other works on the coins of North and South America, also Europe.

MR. FRANCIS A. LIVINGSTON, an expert, has assisted in the preparation of various works and has made a careful study of United States, South American and European coinages for a period of over ten years.

MR. JACK NOVACK has been a student and collector of European and Far Eastern coins for a period of seven years.

MR. CRAWFORD WYMAN, whose article appeared in the **SATURDAY EVENING POST**, issue of May 28th, hardly needs an introduction. He was connected with the American Numismatic Society for about five years and has devoted a great many years to coins of the world. He has also written several articles for "The Numismatist."

MR. JULIUS METZLER has made a study of Paper Money, including Fractional Currency, Current and Broken Bank Bills, also Bryan Money.

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